INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

VOL. XVIII NO. 85. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MAHATMAJI CHANGES HIS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

His Satyagrahis To Be Distributed All Over Country.

SAVAGE SENTENCES FOR LEADERS.

5000 Volunteers To Defy Salt Laws At Bhimrad

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL ON LEADERS' CONVICTION.

Fenner Brockway On Gandhiji's Activities.

Mahatmaji has decided upon a new plan of campaign. He expects to extend the filed of operation of his Satyagrahis. He will send his Satyagrahis to different parts of Surat District and advise the people to join them in breaking the Salt Law.

"This is probably the last meeting I shall address at Dandi", declared Gandhiji addressing a public meeting on Tuesday evening. "I have decided to go to the surrounding villages rather than stay at Dandi."

Gandhiji to-day proceeds to Bhimrad where 5,000 Satyagrahis are ready to break the law.

Some Magistrates have adopted an amazing method of punishing the leaders deterrently. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Chandulal, Sjt. Amritlal Seth, Sjt. Mashruwalla and Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt have been sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of incitement for an offence the maximum punishment for which is six months.

Undeterred by the arrest of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, the B. P. C. C. has resolved to send 100 volunteers to-day (Wednesday) to break Salt Laws in Bombay.

Hundreds of women on Tues ay went to Chowpatty with pots to take sea water home for illicit manufacture of salt.

Mrs. Naidu who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday intends seeing Mr. Nariman and Mr. Jamnalalji in jail.

Mr. Nariman and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, the leaders of the first and second batch of Satyagrahis who manufactured salt in Bombay who were arrested on Monday night were convicted to one month's simple inoprisonment on Tuesday.

The Maharashtra Satyagraha Mahamandal has appointed Prof. Rabade as leader of the first batch in place of Mashruwalla arrested.

BOMBAY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL.

(From Our Special Representative)
JALALPUR, April 8.

Camp Aat:—As previously arranged the Bardoli Satyagrahis stationed here marched in a huge procession from the camp to the Creek where illicit salt was to be gathered. There were 150 volunteers and they were accompanied by over 3,000 people including a number of women who had come from the neighbouring villages to break the Salt Law.

At seven, these volunteers and their numerous associates began their operations of collecting illicit salt. To avoid inconvenience volunteers were given khaddar bags specially prepared for the purpose of collecting contraband salt. A little while after, a big batch of volunteers came in procession from Matvad and joined the active base of operations here. Volunteers were all the time reciting songs exhorting people to break the Salt Act and win Independence.

Gandhiji arrived on the field of operation exactly at seven. He was greeted with loud cries of "Bande Mataram." He was accompanied by Mrs. Naidu, Sjt. Abbas Tyabji, and Dr. Sumant Mehta. He marched through the lines of volunteers and inspected the operations. He expressed his extreme delight at the response which the village women had given. There was great rush here to have the "darshan" of Bapuji. Simple unsophisticated village women did the ceremonious 'puja' of the great sage. He was greeted with floral and other offerings. Several women offered handspun yarn.

Gandhiji then addressed volunteers and others and asked them to stick to their duty, whatever might be the hardships inflicted on them.

After the speech was over Gandhiji volunteers and all others proceeded to gather illicit salt on the creek. The police force which was so active on the previous day was to-day conspicuous by its absence. Not a single uniformed police was to be seen in the vicinity. Volunteers had every thing in their way.

OFFICIALS' STRICT NON-INTERFERENCE.

Satyagrahi volunteers under Gandhiji resumed their daily work of collecting illicit salt. As has now become customary, the volunteers had sea-bath at six and then straight away proceeded on their mission. A batch was engaged in fetching sea-water and manufacturing salt out of it. A large quantity of such salt has already been sold to the public openly. So far as this camp is concerned, Government officials have maintained a policy of strict non-interference.

From to-morrow the 84 volunteers here will be divided into several batches to be despatched to several fields of operation. One batch will be stationed at Dandi.

At prayer time, Gandhiji once again laid stress on simple diet which he has prescribed for his volunteers.

FROM DANDI TO AAT.

Gandhiji to-day changed his field of operation from Dandi to Aat where great enthusiasm for work prevails.

VOLUNTEERS' ROLL SWELLING.

The statistics to hand up to date give the latest figures of volunteers enrolled in various places on this side. Surat District alone has so far enrolled 334 including a number of women. The enrolling camps are literally besieged by volunteers, among whom there seems to be keen rivalry to get to the field as early as possible. Yesterday at Surat contraband salt was openly sold in all places. Over 2,000 citizens bought this quantity.

ROLL OF HONOUR

—:o:—

BOMBAY & SUBURBS:
Khursed Nariman (1 month S.I.)
Ali Bahadur Khan (1 month S.I.)
Jamnalal Bajaj (2 Years' R.I. and fine of Rs. 300.)
Kishorelal Mashruwalla (2 Years' R.I. and fine of Rs. 300.)
Gokulbhai Bhatt (2 Years' R.I. and fine of Rs. 300.)
H. D. Rajah (6 Months' R.I.)

BHIMRAD:
Ramdas Gandhi (6 Months' R.I.)

BORSAD:
Chaturbhuj (Virsad) (6 Months' R.I.)
Raojibhai M. Patel (6 Months' R.I.)

BELGAUM:
Gangadharrao Despande (1 Week's S.I.)

"WE ARE WORKING FOR SETTLEMENT."

—:o:—

Fenner Brockway On Indian Problem.

GANDHIJI'S "COURAGEOUS" MOVEMENT.

LONDON, April 7.

In a press interview Mr Fenner Brockway stated the Indian people should know that there are Englishmen who view sympathetically and understandingly the movement for non-violent civil disobedience which Mahatmaji has so courageously initiated. We worked and are still working for settlement of the Indian problem by agreement but recognise without qualification India's right to self-Government and self-determination including the right claim Independence.—Free Press Beam Service.

LABOUR PARTY & INDIA

—:o:—

Discontent In Rank And File.

LONDON, April 7.

Discontent, there is warrant for stating, is spreading in British Labour circles in regard to the Labour Government's Indian policy as it has been spreading in regard to its domestic policy. Up to now the general feeling was that the members of the Labour Party cannot do better than leave it to Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin to deal with Civil Disobedience movement according to their discretion. But a change has now begun to manifest itself and there is a increasing tendency to hold that the Government both at home and in India have failed to grasp the true implications of Gandhiji's movement and that the situation is growing from bad to worse.—Free Press Beam Service.

"DON'T ALLOW CONTRABAND(SALT TO BE TAKEN AWAY."

—:o:—

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO SATYAGRAHIS.

CAMP. AAT, April 8.

Mahatma Gandhi addressing a meeting at Aat village this morning said that the men and women of

(Continued on page 7.

JAILED FOR 2 YEARS.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and a trusted lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi, who has been sentenced to a savage sentence of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine.

JAMNALAL & COMRADES JAILED

Get 2 Years Rigorous Imprisonment Each.

REFUSE TO TAKE ANY PART IN PROCEEDINGS.

Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Kishorilal Mashruvala and Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhat of the Suburban Satyagraha Committee were arrested on Monday evening, at Vile Parle. They were placed before Mr. Fernandez, Bandra City Magistrate, on Tuesday

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Chitre, opening the case, said that a Satyagraha campaign for manufacturing salt had been started at Vile Parle. Mr. Bajaj was the "Commander" of the movement, and Mr. Bhatt, one of the leaders. Mr. Mashruwala led the batch of volunteers for breaking the Salt Act. On April 6th a big meeting was held. Seth Bajaj led the big procession composed of thousands of persons. The volunteers began breaking the Salt Act in the presence of every one. The three accused were arrested. The Satyagraha Camp was raided, and contraband salt and implements for manufacturing salt confiscated.

The Salt Inspector, Mr. Nariman, deposing said that he had filed a complaint against the three accused. He had been to the Camp on the 7th instant, when salt was being manufactured. He had seen sea water being boiled. In all these activities the three accused had a leading part.

At this stage the Bandra Bar made an appeal to the Court to allow chairs for the accused which was agreed to. But the accused preferred not to make use of the chairs.

The accused refused to cross-examine the witness and said that they declined to take any part in the proceedings.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj who desired to take any part in the proceeding made a lengthy statement in the course of which he said that they believed that salt was one of the necessities of life and to tax such a commodity was monstrous. The Congress had passed a resolution declaring Independence and the first step towards it was the breaking of the Salt Laws.

A Police Sub-Inspector and another witness named Gulam Hussein then gave evidence.

JAMNALALJI'S MESSAGE TO CITIZENS.

In a parting message to the people Mr. Jamnalalji said that they must remember that this Satyagraha was a fight for Swaraj. And this yearning for freedom which has once spring in the hearts of the people would never be satisfied or quenched by clapping hundreds of them in jail.

"FOLLOW LEADERS TO JAIL"

Citizens Asked To Keep Up Satyagraha.

HUNDREDS OF WOMEN DEFY SALT LAWS.

Another mammoth meeting was held on the Chowpaty Sands on Tuesday evening in celebration of the incarceration of Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Ali Baahadur Khan and other Satyagraha leaders.

Several thousand people attended the meeting and scenes of unbounded enthusiasm were again witnessed.

An appeal to discard foreign cloths met with such a spontaneous response that within a short time a large quantity of "black" caps, shirts, and coats were flung in the direction of the platform which made quite a respectable heap.

It was an inspiring spectacle to see some of the people even parting with their shirts and coats of costly foreign make. "Take a solemn vow that hence forward, you will never use foreign cloths" exhorted a speaker. The whole audience in one voice repeated "Down with Foreign cloth."

The people were much amused to find that a large number of Guierati women had come to the meeting carrying with them small cooper or alumminium pots. It was found that while they were returning they had filled these pots with salt water for the purpose of manufacturing salt.

The whole audience cheered the women as they marched home with the salt water.

Mr. Gharpure, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., who was the first speaker to address the huge gathering announced the intention of the Satyagraha Committee to send a batch of 100 volunteers from the Congress House the next day with a view to break the Salt Laws.

The Volunteers would go to Church Gate Sea Face to fetch water and salt would be manufactured at the Congress House.

"FIGHT TO A FINISH."

Refering to the arrest of Sjt. Nariman and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj he said that they were prepared to fight the battle till the last volunteer was removed.

A policy of repression would not deter the Satyagrahis from pursuing their path. The B.P.C.C would not merely stop at manufacture salt but would being selling contraband salt from house to house in a few days.

"Consider that the salt laws are no more. The Congress has effaced them from the Statute book When the time comes every one of you must be prepared to manufacture his own salt and refuse to buy the heavily taxed salt," he concluded.

FOLLOW THEM TO JAIL.

Maulana Moyuddin Kasuri appealed to the people of Bombay not to allow the incarceration of Sjt. Nariman and other leaders unavenged. "The only effective reply you can give Government is to follow them in the jails" and carry on the struggle even at the cost of their lives.

ENLIST YOURSELF AS SATYAGRAHI.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai made appeal to the youths to enrol themselves as Satyagrahis. Those who kept out of the battle were cowards (Voices: We are not cowards). He appealed to them to join the Satyagraha movement.

Pandit Sunderlal made an eloquent speech appealing to the audience to discard foreign clothes which met with a spontaneous response.

NARIMAN & ALI BAHADUR KHAN GET ONE MONTH JAIL.

"We Are Here To Take Sentence & No Part In Proceedings."

ROUSING RECEPTION TO SATYAGRAHIS.

Sjt K. F. Nariman President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Sjt. Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor of an Urdu Weekly Journal named "Ittehad" were convicted for breaking salt laws and sentenced to one months' simple imprisonment each on Tuesday morning.

The trial was held before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court. Evidence was led by the police to show that the accused manufactured contraband salt at Hornby Vellard and committed an offence under Section 47 A II of the Bombay Salt Act of 1890.

Both Mr. Nariman and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan declared that they did not want to take any part in the proceedings.

"I AM HERE TO TAKE SENTENCE".

Addressing the Court Mr. Nariman said: "I do not propose to give you any trouble at all. I propose to put forward no plea no cross-examination, no address and to pay no fine I am here only to take a sentence."

The maximum sentence under the section is six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 The Police Prosecutor Mr. Barodia asked for a deterrent sentence "in view of the campaign and atmosphere in the country" but the Magistrate thought that a light sentence of one month would meet the ends of justice.

TUMULTOUS CROWDS CHEER SATYAGRAHIS.

Tumultuous crowds collected both in the court room and in the compound here before court proceedings commenced. Every inch of room in the court was occupied necessitating even practising lawyers to be content with standing room.

The Magistrate first took up summons cases and the vast crowds in the Court were on tenterhook of impatience. "When is the case coming up" they kept on asking each other.

The trial lasted for less than an hour and the proceedings were rendered very lively by the humourous observations of the Magistrate himself which sent the whole Court into roars of laughter.

SUPDT. GUIDER IN WITNESS BOX.

When the case was at length called up Superintendent Guider of the Lamington Road Police Station stepped into the witness box and presented the charge sheet. Mr. Nariman and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan who were brought in the Court beforehand were offered chairs to sit.

The Magistrate observed that many of the pleaders were standing and addressing Mr. J. B. Patel asked: "Why are you standing Mr. Patel."

Mr. Patel: "There is no room."

Magistrate: "Mind, you may be mistaken for an accused." (Laughter).

The Magistrate enquired of Mr. Barodia, the Police Prosecutor, under what section Mr. Nariman was charged to which the latter replied that he had broken the Salt Laws.

Magistrate: "What have you to say Mr. Nariman."

Mr. Nariman: "I do not propose to give you any trouble at all. I propose to offer no plea no cross-examination, no address and to pay no fine. I am here only to take a sentence. (Several Voices: Hear! Hear! Mr. Nariman.

"ARE YOU GUILTY?"

Magistrate: "I am afraid you will have to say whether you are guilty or not."

Mr. Nariman: "I refuse to make even a statement."

Magistrate: "The Court has to observe formalities. You are a responsible member of the Bar and you must know these things."

Mr. Nariman: I do not stand here as a member of the bar, but as belonging to a more honourable class of people. (Laughter and applause).

Magistrate: Under the Law I must take it that you plead not guilty to the charge and proceed with the evidence.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Mr. Barodia then called the first prosecution witness.

Mr. Shamrao V. Kirtikar, Sub-Inspector attached to the Special Branch of the C. I. D., Bombay, deposed that he was on duty between Congress House and Hornby Vellard on Monday morning from 6.30 a. m.

Seeing that Mr. Nariman was standing the Magistrate at this stage observed: "You can sit down Mr. Nariman."

The witness proceeding said that a procession started from the Congress House which he followed till it reached at Hornby Vellard.

Magistrate: What procession was it?

Witness hesitated to answer.

Magistrate: Give your answer to Mr. Barodia

SITTING IN PARK.

Witness said it was a procession "full of volunteers" and later agreed with the Magistrate that members of the public were also in the procession. When the procession arrived at Hornby Vellard the public were asked to sit in the park.

Magistrate: Which Park? Do they enter the Willingdon Club park? (Laughter).

Witness explained that the public sat in the recreation park adjacent to the Mahalaxmi Race Course. Here Mr. Nariman and some two ladies remained with the processionists while another party went to the sea near Haji Alli Point to bring sea water.

Proceeding, witness said three "sigris" were exhibited to public gaze in the park. The volunteers fetched buckets full of water which was poured into pans and boiled

At this stage the proceedings were interrupted by cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", and it was ascertained that Mr. Maher Ali had just then arrived in the Court. The crowd cheered Mr. Ali

MR. J. B. PATEL HELPS COURT.

The Magistrate had to ask the people to cease making noise

(Continued on page 8.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The EXCISE CONTRACT of the Shahpura State will be auctioned on the 15th May, 1930. Intending candidates should come and bid. Account books, etc., concerning the contracts will be shown here to any one desiring. Shahpura is reached from Sareri B. B. lying between Ajmer and Chittore.

MUSAHEB ALA.

526

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one VAIDYA RAMLAL SHARMA, who was my pupil for some time and whom I gave a power as my Attorney in or about the year 1919, ceased to be my Attorney on and from the month of March, 1920, and that I am not responsible for anything that may have done in my name. Those who might have dealt with him in the past or who may deal with him in future on the supposition that he was my Constituted Attorney, will have to look to the said Vaidya Ramlal Sharma alone personally for such dealings, and that I am not responsible to them for any such dealings.

VAIDYA PANDIT HARIPRA-PANNAJI,
of Shri Bhaskar Aushadhalaya, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

Dated Bombay, the 1st day of April, 1930.

505

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 2328 of 1929.

Messrs. MANGESH SHABARAM AND SONS, a firm, doing business as wholesale Fire Wood Merchants at Carnac Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

(1) GANESH RAGHOO KHOBREKER, (2) ANANT KUSHNAJI KHOBREKER, (3) VITHAL KRISHNAJI KHOBREKER, and (4) RAMGUNATH KRESHNAJI KHOBREKER, all member of a joint undivided Hindu family trading as forest contractors in the name and style of the firm of Ganesh Raghoo and Anant Kreshnaji Khobreker at Aronda in the State of Sawantwady. ... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of February, 1930, it was ordered that the defendants do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,973-5-0 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment before judgment under Order 38, Rule 5 of moveable property, dated the 23rd day of November, 1929, the following moveable property, namely, country craft named "Suryabhan" Dodamarg No. 53 was attached,

NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 13th day of March, 1930, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th day of April, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sheriff's Office, High Court, the aforesaid country craft for the satisfaction of the said decree costs, interest, costs of this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

The price to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay or Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the Plaintiff, 56, Esplanade Road, P. and O. Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1930

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

537

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

for each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Smart experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply immediately HARILAL THAKAR AND CO., Solicitors, Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort.

A

WANTED—A GRADUATE CLERK knowing typing, shorthand and correspondence, salary of Rs. 60-5-100 per month. Previous experience of office-work essential. Canvassing will disqualify. Apply before 20th April, 1930, to HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Bar Council, High Court, Bombay.

A. 541

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Karachi City and Cantt. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENCIES of Indian manufactures, Mills, Insurance companies or any sort of Indian industry in East Africa by an old established firm. For particulars and intervief please write to Box N 2486, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R2297

WANTED—Influencing SHARE SELLING AGENTS to push on the sale of shares of the CALCUTTA FILM COMPANY. LIMITED. For terms please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS. The EASTERN INDIA AGENCY, 25-B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway service. FARE PAID. Apply ATONCE for Rules enclosing 2 anna stamps—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI

L R2290

WANTED.—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise the Credit Loan Scheme. Loans granted from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,000 at 9 p. c. interest annually. Apply for full particulars . GENERAL SECRETARY, CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from ambitious young men and ladies of active habits to go for studies to Foreign Countries AT OUR EXPENSE to learn Banking, Insurance, Motor Engineering and Film Industry which must be submitted on the prescribed printed form that can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/-. Postal stamps will not be accepted nor V. P. P. sent. Secretary. THE ALL INDIA BUSINESS BUREAU, Ltd., Fountain Delhi.

A 510

THE NEW LIGHT the only advanced Socialistic English Weekly in India with flowers of Bengal in the edotorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting. Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M

LOAN.

WANTED.—LOAN of Rs. 15,000 on old well established running business. Enough security. Only guinine investors apply stating interest required. Box No. 2491 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

L R2309

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A young, well accomplished, and fair girl or virgin widow, of any high class Hindu, preferably a qualified nurse to marry a medical man with a decent income in Bombay. Please apply with a copy of the photo to Mr. R. c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased. College books at half price. Moffusil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

L 532

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of cartridges of different bores going at cheap rates. Apply for details to, A.D.C. IN CHARGE OF STATE ARMOURY, Orchha State, Tikamgarh C. I.

T n 531

MATHERAN VISITORS: Please inquire for Darjeeling "PARADISE TEA" at Jacob Villa. GOLDEN Rs. 2-8. SPECIAL Rs. 2. ORANGE Rs. 1-10 per Lb. round Tins.

T R2312

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for making money in spare time without any Capital. Apply Bob No. 2490, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

T R2306

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Hire, Hire-purchase system at moderate rates, KARIM MOOLJEE & CO., 36, Furniture Bazar, opp. Crawford Market.

R2308

ALL FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS Wireless Papers, Magazines Fashion Books, Novels, Books For Children, Birthday Cards, Indian Views, Burglarproof Cashboxes. KING & CO., Cheapest House. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

T R2296

PROFESSION

SPECIALIST in Small-pox, Measles, Chicken-pox, cure. Highest testimonials Prepared personally to come and treat. Write to M R. KAMATH, Fields Street, Mangalore.

M R2307

I predict Daily Fluctuations in New York Cotton and other Speculative Markets. Answer any Question without Horoscope. J. R KIRPALANI, Clairvoyant and Occultist. Sind Punjab Hotel, Jar Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

P R2311

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 TONS (1004 BAGS) WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April 1930 at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. Mody Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. at their Office at Kazi Syed Street, Khand Bazar, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of ABDUL SATAR ADAMY.

EX S. S. "ARABIA."

RALLI Bombay: 100 tons. (1004 Bags) White Java Sugar No. 25 D. S. J. C. and or higher of March shipment.

N.B.—The above goods are lying in Alexandra Docks Shed No. 12.

J. S. MODY & CO

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April 1930, at 3-30 p. m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 3: 6 and 4: 18; 2; 20A; Case No. 68: 68A: 68B: 69A: Bhoiwada Cross Road Parel.

Building Street No. 765-787 Case No. 201: Haines Road.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS BENNETT & CO.

The date of the Sale of the undementioned property has been changed to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD, KNOWN AS "NAROTAM WADY."

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 3624 of 1925 (Narandas Vallabhdas and others vs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas and another) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the houses, chawls and buildings standing thereon, situate on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring about 3,006 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 258, 412, 412, New Nos. 1820, 2296, 2297, Old Survey Nos. 30, 33, 33, New Survey Nos. 1681, 1681, 1681, Cadastral Survey No. 263, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under C Ward Nos. 435 to 444, now under Nos. 435, 436, 437, 438, 439 , 440, 441 and 442, formerly under Street Nos. 189-203, 1 to 9, now under Nos. 375C, 391, 381A, 381B, 2, 381C, 381E, 381 and 381D, and bounded on the East by the properties of Gordhandas Pitamberdas and Naran Mulji, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the properties of Haridas Dhunji Mulji, Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji Mulji & Jivan Naranji, and on the South by the properties of Harnandrai Ramnarayen Mansuklal Munshi, Haridas Jadavji and Khetsey Kanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receivers or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Princess Chambers, opposite Colaba Post Office, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, side-boards, dinner waggon, drawing room suites, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, almirahs, bedsteads, ward-robes, writing tables, glass, crckery and platedware, carpets, etc., etc.

The property of R. E. Odling, Esq., Controller of Marine Accounts, R. I. M.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of property at Kumbharwada street.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura and Co. Attorneys for the second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sahadeo Govind Kangootkar, Manager of the joint family consisting of himself, Balkrishna Sahadeo Kangootkar, Pandurang Sahadeo Kangootkar, Bhasker Sahadeo Kangootkar and Bhalchandra Sahadeo Kangootkar, will sell by public auction the undermentioned property on Wednesday the 9th April 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises subject to the claim of the first Mortgagee Karimbhai Jaffer against the said property.

All that piece of Government land or ground of Quit and ground Rent tenure with dwelling house at Kumbharwada Street by admeasurement 188-2/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7609 Street Nos. 143-145 and new Street Nos. 119-123 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1891, New No. 9025 and 9026 Old Survey No. 217 and New Survey No. 4942 and 4943 Cadastral Survey No. 3825 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL FRIDAY, APRIL 11TH AT THE NEW.

Pathe Cinema

Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End) Phone 41561

COLLEEN MOORE IN

LILAC TIME

with Gary Cooper

A Colossal spectacle of air-fighting woven round a beautiful love story.

STAGE STRUCK (CARTOON)

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (TOPICAL.)

TIME OF SHOWING 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

COMMENCING SATURDAY APRIL 12.

"THE GODLESS GIRL."

A masterly and sympathetic treatment of a subject of vital importance to humanity—is there a GOD? Emphatically one of the most amazing pictures ever produced. You should not fail to see it.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema only at 8-15

THE GATEWAY OF THE MOON

Featuring "DOLORES DEL RIO."

A Story of Primitive Passion and White Man's Love and MISS NEPEAN and MISS OWER

Classical Dancers.

Excelsior Theatre

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE FOUR FEATHERS

Featuring CLIVE BROOK, RICHARD ARLEN, FAY WRAY.

A Romance that stretches across two Continents with SCENES ACTUALLY FILMED IN AFRICA!

SEE—The Gigantic Jungle Scenes..Thousands of Hippos in a Mad Stampede..Terrified Baboons racing against Death!..Thrill to the wild charge of a host of Natives on racing Camels!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The well-known Indian Musician SANGIT RATNA,

ABDUL KARIM KHAN

and his pupils

KAPILESHWARI Bros.

will give

TWO CONCERTS

Including a variety of Hindusthani and South Indian Ragas in VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

SATURDAY, 12th April at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, 13th April at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rates reduced at public request Rates Rs. 3/6, 2/4, 1/2, 0/8. (Including Tax).

Plan open at the theatre.

THE RIALTO

(Lamington Road)

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

JOHN GILBERT JOAN CRAWFORD in FOUR WALLS

Spectacular Gun-fights! Remarkable Romance! Mother-love Appeal!

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST THREE DAYS OF THE FOURTH RECORD WEEK

'NOAH'S ARK!'

Please book early to avoid disappointment, Plan open at the Theatre from 10 a.m.

TO-NIGHT—2 SHOWS AT:—6-30; 10 P.M. (S. T.)

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LAST PLAYS! LAST PLAYS!

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Grant Road, BOMBAY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 9—4—30 AT 9 P. M.,

SAUNSHAYA KALLOL

AND

MRS. HIRABAI'S MUSIC CONCERT

Tickets can be booked from the Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 11 P. M.

K. S. HARDIKAR, Director, SRIPATRAO UPRE, Agent,

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

Rs. 100 FREE GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY Rs. 100

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD.

presents

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK.

KOHINOOR TOP TED ARTISTS' JAGDISH FILM CO.'s PICTURE

"RAJ LAXMI"

Written and Directed by M. CHANDULAL SHAH.

Featuring the greatest Actress Miss GOHAR and RAJA SANDO and other well-known Stars.

A modern State romance. The story of Princess who started with idea of revenge, but ended with love.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sundays at 3 p.m.

Coming. Young India Picture: "FIGHT UNTO DEATH."

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday FOR THREE DAYS ONLY! For the first time in India

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily. Friday and Bk Holidays at 3-30.

Thrills of a New Frontier!

TOM MIX and TONY IN "THE DRIFTER"

A blazing drama of roaring plains and fiery desert vengeance!

New sensations for the thrill Seekers!

Also 2 Reels Comedy

NEXT SATURDAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930		ALL	
12 Apl	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
..	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-I-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,129
June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,85
July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	6,601
12	Malwa ..		11,00
19	Nalder x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,129
30	Rajputana*..	TRANSHIP	16,568
Sept	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,656
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,85
Nov	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,60
22	Morea* ..		10,95
29	Razmak ..		10,60

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

● To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 18th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£198	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£136	£90
To Marseilles and back	£109	£75

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1930		
24th Apr.	Dumana	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumana	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumana	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about			
15 Apr.	England	Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan
22 ..	Alipore*	..	Straits China & Japan.
25 Apr.	Maloja	..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalders	..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan	..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua*	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin	..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Nalders	..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£188

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.

Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
9 Apr.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
9 Apr.	Bankura ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Port
11 Apr.	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
12 Apr.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
12 Apr.	Ellora ..	Mombasa & Zanzibar via Marmagoa Porbunder, P'Okha O'Mandvi, and Karachi
14 Apr.	Vita ..	

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 6 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

YYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Mar.	12 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	..	@11Jun

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May.	2 June.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	14 Apr.	22 Apr
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
Asama Maru ..	22000	1 May.	7 May.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity -- given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.. 40,00,000
Capital Called-up	.. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allanabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi
Deobund.	Sikandarabad, U.P
Satwali.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay) Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansia
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun (Tokio)	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO, Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p. a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !.
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—SECRETARIES Bombay.

ULCERINE (Regd.

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0 Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Nunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Fleet" Kandi.

BOOKS
ON BIRTH CONTROL.

	Annas:
1. A Letter to Working Mothers by Dr. Marie Stopes	5.
2. Family Limitation by Margaret Sangar ..	8
3. Hygienic Methods of Family Limitation by Binnie Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B.	5
4. Approved Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League ..	4
5. Select Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League ..	5
6. Birth Control by Prof. N. S. Phadke, M.A. ..	10
7. Control over Birth by H. S. Gambers ..	12

Postage extra in each case.

THE PIONEER BOOK DEPOT,
Royapuram, Madras.

ROMANCE OF MEDICINE

MAGICAL SKIN CURE COMPOUNDED FROM RARE HERBAL EXTRACTS.

One of the greatest romances of modern medicine is the production of Zam-Buk. This famous balm is a unique association of very valuable extracts from herbs that have to be sought in countries so far apart as China, Spain, Japan, England Tasmania and France.

These rare herbs are gathered just at the right season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal contents are at their best. On this knowledge and on the careful scientific manner in which these extracts are refined and united, depends the efficacy of Zam-Buk.

Ready for instant use, Zam-Buk is either smeared direct on to the skin, or spread on a piece of lint or clean rag, and then applied. Being free from all coarse drugs and rancid fats, Zam-Buk is able to enter the tiny pores of the skin and thus heal from below.

Zam-Buk swiftly allays pain, irritation and swelling. It excludes and kills the germs of festering and blood-poison, and quickly grows new healthy skin.

Apply Zam-Buk in all cases of eczema, ulcers, bad legs, poisoned sores, prickly heat and ringworm. Also indispensable for insect bites, cuts, burns, scalds, and that weakening bowel trouble—piles.

Specially equippped laboratories at Calcutta and in four other important centres are needed to supply the world demand for Zam-Buk. Obtainable of medicine dealers everywhere Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8, State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

The Famous Beauty Cream

FRESH youthful beauty comes from the regular use of Ven-Yusa. This famous, *non-greasy* cream, through its rare Oxygen property, puts new life into jaded tissues. It makes the skin wonderfully soft and as smooth as satin. Prickly heat, dry skin, sunburn, discolorations and other evil climatic effects are prevented by Ven-Yusa. Is

"Gives Your Skin An Oxygen Bath"

Price One Rupee. Of perfumers everywhere.

Eye defects, including CURE ALL ing Cataract by using Seal's genuine Lotus Honey. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2 per dram. S. C. SEAL, 15/3, Lakshmi butta Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Merchant Tailors.

Princess Street BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1930, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1.) To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1929.

(2) To declare a Dividend.

(3) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1930, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th March to 9th April, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager,
Secry. & Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1930.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after the 28th April, 1930, during Office hours.

503

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC that we have now acquired the entire rights in the lease of the well-known Coal Mines of Ghorawari, Purena Khalsa and Purena Kotideo in the Chhindwara District of the Central Provinces (ordinarily known as Hirdagarh Collieries) which were lately owned by Shaikh Shahabuddin and that we are now in a position to offer the First Class C. P. Coal of these Collieries to the public.

For prices and particulars apply to:—

SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., LTD.,
Managing Proprietors:
The Hirdagarh Colliery Co.
Cook's Building,
324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

534

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT. JAMMU & KASHMIR FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS, which should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th of May 1930, are invited for sole agencies for the following places for sale of raw silk, silk waste and cocoons produced in the Jammu and Kashmir State:—

1. One agency for the Punjab and North Western Frontier Provinces.
2. One agency for the United Provinces, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and
3. One Agency for the Bombay Presidency and Southern India.

2. The agencies will be sanctioned for 3 years in the first instance.

3. Full particulars regarding terms, etc., can be had on application from the undersigned.

P. K. WATTAL,
Finance and Development Minister.
Dated Jammu, the 2nd April, 1930.

530

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY the 17th April, 1930, at 12 Noon (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Association situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the Resolution termed in Gujrati, the approximate translation of which is as under:—

"This meeting resolves that the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act XIV of 1922, under which the East India Cotton Association Ltd., is working, expires on the 31st of December 1930. That we should not commence Trading in 1930-31 New Crop, if the said Act remains or shall be extended, as it is, in the matter of the constitution of the East India Cotton Association Ltd.

"That all the Directors of the Board representing the Brokers' Panel and all the Members of the Representative Committee representing the Brokers' Panel should resign if no satisfaction is given to this Association, in the matter of the Constitution of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., on or before the 20th April 1930 and if accordingly, any Director or any member of the Representative Committee shall not resign, the Association will lose confidence in him, pass a vote of censure and take due steps against him."

By Order.
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
RATILAL T. THAKKAR,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 8th April, 1930.

535

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following share certificates of the Indian Co-operative Navigation & Trading Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Carlos jose D. Souza have been LOST or MISPLACED.

Any body having any claim for these shares should communicate to the registered office of the Company at Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, otherwise, Duplicates will be issued.

Share certificate, No. 16709 Share No. 45751 to 45760 10 shares
Share certificate No. 23345 Share No. 252442 to 252481 40 shares.
Share certificate, No. 30536 Share No. 148485 to 148494 10 shares.
Bombay, 9th April 1930.

R 2310

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this WEDNESDAY afternoon, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock (S. T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office.
High Court, Bombay,
9th April 1930

542

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A FREEHOLD PLOT OF LAND at ANJIRWADY, Mazgaon admeasuring about 10,000 sq. yds. With extensive Mill-buildings, godowns and open space with Factory license. Apply for further particulars to THE WALLACE FLOUR MILLS Co., Ltd., 9 Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

500

ENGINEERING COLLEGE

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

IT IS RESOLVED by the Syndicate that the Degree and Diploma Examinations will commence on MONDAY, 21st APRIL, 1930.

CHARLES A. KING,
Principal.
513

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 277 of 1930.

Re: Firm of TYEBALLY MULLA NOORBHAI, doing business as hardware Merchants at Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.
Debtors.
Exparte: H. Abdulhusein and Co. and others.
Petitioning Creditors.

On the 4th day of April, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors firm and the partners therein namely Fazalally Bagasji, Taherali Mulla Noorbhai, Tyeballi Sullemanji and Gulamally Mulla Mahomedally as Insolvents.
Dated this 4th day of April 1930
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
540

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HOOSEINALLI NABIBUX and his wife Bai Subratanbai of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Second Kamathipura Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 39 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3530, New No. 10287, Old Survey No. 3113, New Survey No. 5888 and Cadastral Survey No. 7 Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1133 Street No. 80 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Vanjari Lingoo on or towards the West by the property of Sultanally on or towards the North by the Second Kamathipura Street and on or towards the South by Sweeper's passage and which premises are now in the possession of the Vendors and their tenants.
Dated this 8th day of April 1930
KHARAS AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

539

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2523 of 1929.

Messrs. Mahomed Dada and Co. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
M. V. Sharma. ....Defendant.
To,

M. V. Sharma, Esquire,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 7,895-9-6 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 15th December 1926 till judgment and costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of April, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses and documents containing evidence relating to the Suit on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTIN Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 7th day of January, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

The 7th day of January, 1930.
Messrs. LAM AND Co.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
536

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Shalimar Paint, Colour and Varnish Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the marks examples of which are hereunder printed are the sole and exclusive property and are the proper Trade-Marks of the Shalimar Paint, Colour and Varnish Co., Ltd., of No. 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta and Goabarta in the District of Howrah and that such marks are used by the said Company in respect of the goods and merchandise hereunder mentioned.

All persons are hereby cautioned against any infringement or improper use of the said marks or any of them.

Legal proceedings will be instituted against any person or persons selling or offering for sale or assisting or conniving in or at the sale or offering for sale of any such goods or merchandise bearing the said marks or any of them or any colourable imitation thereof and not being the manufacture of the said Company.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1929.
SHALIMAR PAINT, COLOUR & VARNISH CO., LTD.,
Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd., Managing Agents.

CORRUGOL
No. 1.

LUSTR-OL
No. 2.

KIRICIDE
No. 3.

THE SHALIMAR TURPSOL
No. 4.

S-P-IRON
BEST ANTICORROSIVE BLACK ENAMEL
No. 5.

DISCOUREE
No. 6.

BRIDGOL
No. 7.

CREOCENE
No. 8.

BITRON
No. 9.

No. 11.

No. 10.

No. 12.

No. 13. (Heart Brand).

No. 14. (Cross Brand).

No. 15. (Diamond Brand).

No. 16. (Club Brand).

No. 17. (Spade Brand).

No. 13. (Heart Brand).

No. 14. (Cross Brand).

No. 15. (Diamond Brand).

No. 16. (Club Brand).

No. 17. (Spade Brand).

No. 18.

No. 19.

No. 20.

No. 20.

No. 21.

No. 22.

No. 23.

No. 24.

No. 27.

No. 25.

No. 26.

Trade-Mark No. 1 (Corrugol) has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Paints for decorating and protecting corrugated and galvanized iron.

Trade-Mark No. 2 (Lustr-ol) has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Metallic Aluminium Paint.

Trade-Mark No. 3 (Kiricide) has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of wood preservative.

Trade-Mark No. 4 (Turpsol) has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Turpentine Substitute

Trade-Mark No. 5 (S-P-Iron) has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Anticorrosive Black Enamel for protection of steel and iron work.

Trade-Mark No. 6 (Discouree) has been used for more than 27 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Paste Metal Polish and for more than 1 year prior to the date hereof in respect of Luquid Metal Polish.

Trade-Mark No. 7 (Bridgol) has been used in British India for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Anticorrosive paint in various colours.

Trade-Mark No. 8 (Creocene) has been used for more than 27 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Disinfecting fluid.

Trade-Mark No. 9 (Bitron) has been used for more than 2 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Bituminous Paint.

Trade-Mark No. 10 ("Matt Kote") has been used for more than 3 months prior to the date hereof in respect of Flat Finish Wall Paint.

Trade-Mark No. 11 has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Best Enamel.

Trade-Mark No. 12 has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Paint for Black-boards.

Trade-Mark No. 13 (Heart Brand) has been used for more than 23 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Best quality products of the Company.

Trade-Mark No. 14 (Cross Brand) has been used for more than 20 years prior to the date hereof in respect of No. 1 quality poducts of the Company.

Trade-Mark No. 15 (Diamond Brand) has been used for more than 23 years prior to the date hereof in respect of No. 2 quality products of the Company.

Trade-Mark No. 16 (Club Brand) has been used for more than 23 years prior to the date hereof in respect of No. 3 quality products of the Company.

Trade-mark No. 17 (Spade Brand) has been used for more than 23 years prior to the date hereof in respect of No. 4 quality products of the Company.

Trade-Mark No. 18 (Dinghy Brand) has been used for more than 22 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Bazar first quality (net weight packing) paints and other products.

Trade-Mark No. 19 (Wheel Brand) has been used for more than 20 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Bazar second quality (net weight packing) paints and other products.

Trade-Mark No. 20 (Tea Pot Brand) has been used for more than 20 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Bazar second quality (gross weight packing) paints and other products.

Trade-Mark No. 21 (Siva Brand) has been used for more than 25 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Bazar second quality (gross weight packing) paints and other products.

Trade-Mark No. 22 has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Superior stiff paint.

Trade-Mark No. 23 has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Superior stiff paint.

Trade-Mark No. 24 has been used for more than 18 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Superior stiff paint.

Trade-Mark No. 25 has been used for more than 12 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Superior stiff paint.

Trade-Mark No. 26 has been used for more than 12 years prior to the date hereof in respect of Superior stiff paint and dry colours.

Trade-Mark No. 27 has been used for more than 6 months prior to the date hereof in respect of Superior stiff paint.

Shalimar Paint, Colour and Varnish Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1902.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey: Kirkee Sportsmen vs. G. I. P., Sholapur, Bombay Gymkhana ground. 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: St. Patrick's (Karachi) vs. Kirkee Polso. Club, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SEND-OFF TO SATYAGRAHIS.—Under the auspices of the Bombay South Indian Satyagraha Fund Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to give a send-off to the batch of Satyagrahis who are proceeding to join the Tamil Nadu Satyagrahi on the 13th April at Trichinopoly.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The C. S. K. steamer "Meigen Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on April 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay in the morning of 11th April.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Naldera" with the mail from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SHALA VILE PARLE.—A meeting of the students and teachers of the above School will be held in the new building of the School at Ghod Bunder Road (Satyagraha Camp) at 11-30 a.m. Wednesday to congratulate Shrijut Gokulbhai Bhat the Acharya and Adhyapak Kishorlal Mashruvala on their arrest on Ram Navami in connection with Salt Satyagraha campaign in Vile Parle.

SMALL POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Monday's figures are announced:—Cases 16; deaths 7 primary vaccinations 58; re vaccinations 412.

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.—All Bombay Satyagraha Volunteers enrolled hitherto in the B. P. C. C. are requested to be present without fail at the Congress House to-day (Wednesday) at 10 p.m. (S. T.), to receive instructions.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHATKOPER.—Under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the compound of Ramji Asar Vidyalay to congratulate Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj Sjt. Nariman and other leaders Mr. Lakhmichand Doshi to preside.

To meet Mr. Meyer Nissim, the retiring President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a garden party will be given by his friends and admirers at Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens at Malabar Hill to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling)

Remittances during the year ending 31st March, 1930:—

Sterling purchased in India	15,215,000
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	11,824,670
Total	27,039,670

Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 5th April 1930:—

Sterling purchased in India	250,000
Total	250,000

NAVJOT CEREMONY OF MASTERS JUNGALWALA.

—:o:—

The Allbless Baug was full to its utmost capacity on Tuesday evening by well-known citizens representative of all communities of Bombay to witness the Navjot ceremony of Masters Faredun and Jehanbux, sons of Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate. Among those present were a large number of leading pleaders and advocates of the Police Courts, Sir Temulji Nariman, Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna, Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Mr Oscar Brown, Dr. and Mrs D. A. De Monte, Mr. Poonjabhai Thakersy, Shaik Nabiulla and others. About a thousand guests after the ceremony were treated to a sumptuous dinner.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
SLIGHTLY TINTED
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Hafim Brothers,
Abdul Rahman St Bombay 3

MEERUT CASE.

—:o:—

Assembly Letter Cited.

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 8.

At the resumed hearing of the "Conspiracy" case to-day the examination of Mr. G. B Roy, police officer, Special Branch was continued by Mr Mitter, Crown Counsel.

Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, raised several objections regarding the admissibility of what is known as the Assembly Letter and other letters and photographs produced by the witness and also flags and slogans exhibited at the meetings.

Mr. Mitter replied to each objection and the Court reserved orders on the objections.—A. P.

CALCUTTA'S ALDERMEN.

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta Amongst The Elected.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Dr. B. C. Roy, Messrs. Saratchandra Bose, Upendra Das Gupta and Mr. B. C. Chose were elected Aldermen at a special meeting of the Corporation this evening, Dr. Roy getting the highest number of votes.

The tension between the two rival sections of the Congress Party lent special interest to the election. The result was uncertain till the last moment. There was a record attendance out of 85 members 80 members having attended including Mrs. S. C. Dey, the first Indian Lady Councillor. The Mayoral election will take place on the 28th instant.—Free Press.

GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS DERAILED.

—:o:—

The Traffic Superintendent G. P. Railway at Bhusaval wires under date April 8.—The engine Togie compo carriage and two Togie luggage vans of the Grand Trunk Express No. 394 Up were derailed between Tadali and Bhandak on the Wardha Ballarshah section. There were no injuries to passengers but the rolling stock and permanent way were damaged. Transhipment is being carried out. Through working is expected within 48 hours.—A. P.

TREASURY BILLS' SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 8.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 8th April, 1930. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,00,25,000 and Rs. 23,75,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months' Bills at Rs. 96-6-6 and above aggregating Rs. 5,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' Bills at Rs. 98-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 23,75,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for 9 months' and 3 months' Bills were Rs. 4-12-5 and Rs. 4-7-10 per annum respectively.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 2nd April to 7th April, 1930, were Rs. 1,38,25,000. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 9th April 1930 to 14th April 1930 at Rs. 98-10-3 per cent.

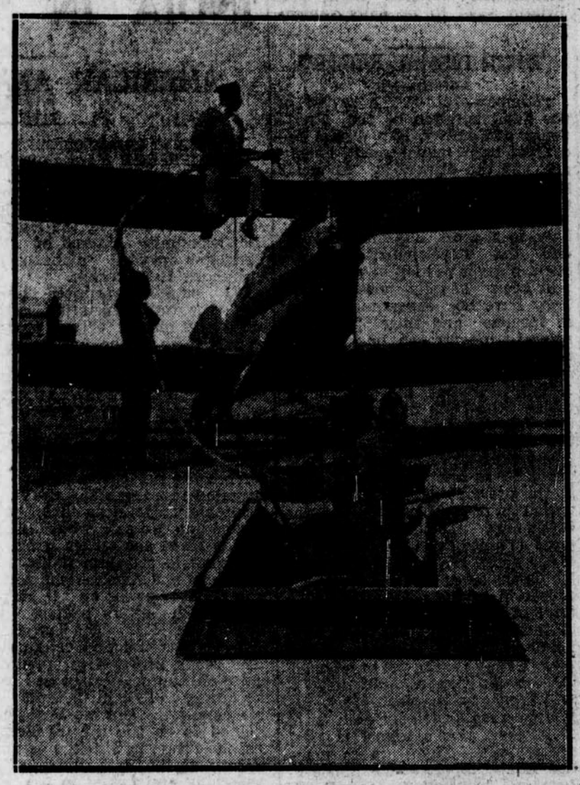
Tenders for nine months' and three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 15th April, 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday, the 17th April, 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

STOP PRESS.

RANPUR, April 8.

Mr. Amritalal Seth was sentenced to-day for two years and six months simple imprisonment.

Mr. Sheth refused to answer the questions put by the Court and was undefended. When the sentence was pronounced in the afternoon, he received it calmly and the crowd outside greeted the news with cries of Sheth-ki-jai.—Free Press.



Filling a Moth from the underground tank at the civil aerodrome, Drigh Road, Karachi. The pump is being operated by the man in the foreground, who works the handle to and fro with an easy motion. See article on Burmah-Shell on page 6.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Customs & G. I. P. Railway Draw.

ROUGH PLAY WITNESSED.

Long before the game commenced spectators thronged the Bombay Gymkhana ground to witness the contest between the Customs and the G. I. P. Railway combined yesterday. Feeling ran high as both sides had their supporters mustering in great numbers, and the players were affected by the enthusiasm of the crowd. What promised to be an interesting game was marred somewhat by the questionable tactics of the railway backs. Milne, the inside right of the Customs was fouled several times when the situation was threatening. For the first hour of play, no scoring took place. In the first five minutes of extra time Loveday broke through the defence, and placed the ball into the corner of the net, giving the railway the lead when the game was almost over. The Customs were undaunted, and Milne initrated a movement which looked dangerous until he was fouled, and from the short corner which resulted Potts notched the equalising goal before time was called.

A. Milne played a cool game for the Railway, and timed his passes to his forwards very judiciously. The replay will take place on Friday at 5-30 p.m. Owing to this the B. E. S. Old Boys and the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Santa Cruz) will play at 4-15 p.m. on Saturday, instead of Friday.

The teams were:—

Bombay Customs:—Cowton goal; Abreo and Potts backs; Dique, Brewin and Kher Singh halves; Thornber, C. Milne, Jagat Singh, Pinto and Conlan forwards.

G. I. P. Railway Combined:—Woods goal; Smith and McNamara backs; Mills, Norris and A. Milne halves; Sullivan, Loveday, Willmer, Isitt and Lovegrove forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Nagporevalla.

TO-DAY'S MATCH AT 5-30 P.M.

Kirkee Sportsmen vs. G. I. P. Railway (Sholapur).

BOMBAY MUSLIMS DEFY SARDA ACT.

—:o:—

Boy Of 10 Married.

The Mahomedans of Bombay demonstrated their resentment against the Sarda Act on Monday night, when a big procession consisting of over 10,000 persons went through Mahomedan localities with a bridegroom aged ten in a motor car.

The procession was arranged by the Majlis Tahaffuz Namoos Shariat, Bombay Presidency, and this was the first public marriage that violated the provisions of the Sarda Act.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES & LANCASHIRE.

—:o:—

Boycott Of British Goods Tells

LONDON, April 7.

That the cotton Tariff proposals which Government of India pushed through Assembly with such vigour are not calculated to prove to Lancashire an unmixed blessing is realised more and more effectively in British circles. In this connection it is noteworthy to mention that the "Manchester Guardian" was the only paper to publish an analysis of voting on the Cotton Tariff Bill in the Assembly which showed that of the elected members who voted on the Bill only a handful voted for the Bill. The Indian commercial circles are pressing it home that the voting shows the illusory character of Fiscal Autonomy on which Captain Wedgwood Benn laid so much stress.

Meanwhile reports from India of the widespread indications that the boycott of British goods is becoming a popular cry is having a telling effect on Lancashire as well as political circles. It is now becoming clear even to the reactionary school of politicians that even in the terms of the economic benefit Britain stands to gain by policy of conciliation in India.—Free Press Beam Service.

WILLING TO AGREE TO NAVAL HOLIDAY.

—:o:—

Italian View Of Anglo-French Move.

LONDON, April 8.

Signor Grandi who is anxious to return to Rome next week, specially interviewed Mr. MacDonald to day, restated the Italian viewpoint, express willingness to agree to a holiday in battleship construction which would give France battleship superiority of 1,00,000 tons, and repeated the demand for theoretical parity with France though Italy would not attempt to build up to it. The Italian spokesman to night stated that Italy would not be a party to any agreement between Britain and France regarding interpretation of the League Convenant. Sgr. Grandi later met Dumesnil and indulged in what has been described as "Straight Talk".—Reuter.

Viceregal Court In Mourning.

—:o:—

DELHI, April 8.

The Viceregal Court mourning for ten days with effect from April 7 has been ordered over the death of Queen Victoria of Sweden.—A. P.

AIR MAIL FROM DELHI DETAINED.

KARACHI, April 8.

The air mail from Delhi with eight passengers including Mr. Shillidy, I.C.S., Secretary, Industries Department, is detained at Hyderabad, Sind, since yesterday owing to mechanical trouble. It was unable to leave this morning owing to a sixty mile an hour gale. Unfavourable meteorological forecasts also prevent the air mail for London from leaving to-day.—A. P.

"Pioneer" Editor Ill.

DELHI, April 8.

Mr. J. T. D. Sivary, chief editor of the "Pioneer", has been laid up with fever and is lying in the Hindu Rao Hospital. He is progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

Bombay's Satyagrahis.

—:o:—

The following is a further list of Bombay's Satyagrahis:—

551. Sjt. Ishwarlal Mohanlal Shroff.
552. Sjt. Narayan Ganu Dhamale.
553. Sjt. Nijanand Atmanand Swami alias Bhagwan Buwa.
554. Sjt. Shripat Pilaji Nagine.
555. Sjt. Dayaram Bhanji Chandan.
556. Sjt. Amritlal Mithabhai Vora.
557. Sjt. Girdharlal Pragji.
558. Sjt. Trikamdas Ratansi Suchade.
559. Sjt. Velji Jivram Joshi.
560. Krishnaram Rajaram Jani.
561. Sjt. Keshaolal Ambaram Joshi.
562. Sjt. Vasudeo Balkrishna Korgaokar.
563. Sjt. Purshotum Pranjivan.
564. Sjt. C. Parameshwaram Nair.
565. Sjt. N. V. Subramaniam.
566. Sjt. Trilok Rai Sharma.
567. Sjt. Padmanabham Shrinivas Pantivalla.
568. Sjt. Narsi Kalianji Shah.
569. Sjt. Shashikant Ishwarlal Bhatt.
570. Sjt. Popatlal Chaganlal Gandhi.
571. Sjt. Sakarlal Karunashankar Rawal.
572. Sjt. Muthappa Somia Naik.
573. Sjt. Kalyanji Jasraj Shah.
574. Sjt. Ganpatishankar Ramshankar Joshi.
575. Ratilal Tapidas Sanghvi.
576. Sjt. Maganlal Manishankar Bhatt.
577. Sjt. Chandulal Kalidas Naik.
578. Sjt. Ratansi Pashwir.
579. Sjt. Choonilal Bhagwandas Mehta.
580. Sjt. K. A. Subramania Iyer.
581. Sjt. Virbhadrasingh Mahavirsingh.
582. Sjt. K. T. Krishnan Nair.
583. Sjt. K. C. S. Panikkar.
584. Sjt. Sanatkumar Chimanlal Vin.
585. Sjt. Jagmohandas Shah.
586. Sjt. Jayant Dalal.
587. Sjt. Vasant Janardhan Wadkar.
588. Sjt. Chandulal Jethalal Mehta.
589. Sjt. Jadhavji Tribhuwandas Parekh.
590. Sjt. Narayan Vishwanath Deodhar.
591. Sjt. Ramanlal Kuberdas Shukla.
592. Sjt. Gulamali Padamsi.
593. Sjt. Ganpat Gangaram Junnarkar.
594. Sjt. Chimanlal Mayashankar Rawal.
595. Dhondu Govind Phanikar.
596. Babu Umiashankar Pandit.
597. Sjt. Girdharlal P. Hemdeo.
598. Sjt. Daji Raoji Patil.
599. Sjt. Virchand Dhanji Shah.
600. Sjt. Vithal Khoda Soni.

SATYAGRAHA FUND.

—:o:—

The following contributions have been received for the Satyagraha Fund of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

Amount previously announced, Rs. 1,488-4-0; Diamond Merchants Association, Rs. 501; Old Gunny Bags Merchants Association, Rs. 101; Sjt. Tribhuvandas Ratanji, Rs. 51; Sjt. Chotalal Ratanji, Rs. 50; Sjt. V. P. Mambre, Rs. 25; A Sympathiser, Rs. 10; A Sympathiser, Rs. 5; Amount under Rs. 5, Rs. 4-4-0. Total Rs. 2,235-8-0.

CONTRABAND SALT SOLD AT BORSAD.

—:o:—

SATYAGRAHA CAMP, BORSAD, April 7.

The Secretary, Borsad Taluka Congress Committee, writes:—

Ten volunteers each out of the first and second batch sold contraband salt at Gorva and Kanakapura this morning. 80 volunteers, the remaining of the lot started Satyagraha operations in batches of ten at eight places with cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Gandhi Ji Ki Jay" on their lips. The Collector, along with Police Superintendent and other officers, came on the spot. They encircled the volunteers and inspected the arrangements. The salt bags were snatched away from the volunteers. The volunteers then began to gather salt earth in their dhotis and Gandhi caps. The police caused the salt earth to be thrown away by force. This continued for a while. The enthusiasm of the volunteers knew no bounds and the whole atmosphere rang with cries of "jay jay". The volunteers unmindful of the anger and abuses of the police continued cheering. The police used force and began to tear the volunteers' clothes. The volunteers refused to budge an inch and peacefully went on with their work taking no cognisance of the anger and refusing to be goaded to anger.

Four volunteers came on the spot declaring that they were selling Satyagrahi Salt. Mr. Billimoria, the Police Superintendent began to coerce people into submission. Volunteers refused to be cowed down. The whole incident happened at about 2 p.m. in the scorching heat of the sun. The police, at last, was tired of the game. The volunteers dispersed after a small gathering of people where they spoke on the value and efficacy of non-violence.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.
WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"
WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

G. I. P. WORKERS CONTINUED SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Sitting On Railway Line.

BODILY REMOVED BY POLICE.

The strikers of the G. I. P. Railway are in no way disheartened at the arrest and conviction of some of their leaders. True to their word, they are carrying on "Satyagraha" on the railway line even without leaders. On Tuesday morning thirty volunteers of the G. I. P. Railway Union who had pledged themselves for "Satyagraha" went to the railway line between Matunga and Dadar and sat on the railway track. The police followed them immediately and asked them to disperse which the passive resisters refused to do. They were, therefore removed by force from the railway line. Three volunteers were injured in the struggles, while ten were arrested by the police. Soon after this incident, one volunteer was found lying on the railway line injured. Presumably he sustained injuries while practising Satyagraha. The injured persons were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

In the afternoon, Satyagraha was started again at Matunga and Kalwada station. Batches of ten volunteers were formed and sent one after another. Nearly 30 volunteers were arrested.

SATYAGRAHA AT VARIOUS CENTRES.

Reports received in Union Office, Bombay, show that Satyagraha was successfully carried at Karjat, Kalyan, Sholapur and Shahbad.

Mr. Laxminarayan, Union Secretary, Jhansi branch has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

STRIKE IN LILLOOAH WORKSHOPS.

—:o:—

11,000 Men Affected.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

About eleven thousand employees of East Indian Workshops at Lillooah absented themselves from work this morning as a protest against an alleged assault by a worker who has since been suspended. At an enquiry which was fixed for to-day workers, wanted to be represented but such procedure did not appear to have found favour with the authorities. Mr. thereupon stopped work and assembled in the compound where it is said they assaulted a worker who is said to be a member of the Welfare Committee and against whom they had a grievance. The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police however, soon came to the spot and the situation became quiet. Official version is that some days ago a charge was made by a Lillooah workman against a member of the subordinate supervising staff. The charge is held to be completely false and the workman has been placed under suspension and called upon to give reasons as to why he should not be discharged for making a false statement. The man has not yet given his reply and the matter is still sub-judice but this incident was responsible for certain amount of unrest amongst the workmen this morning. This afternoon all were working peacefully.—A. P.

CARTERS' STRIKE ECHO.

—:o:—

Leaders Charged.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Charges under Section 147 read with Sections 143, 147, and 120-B (abetment and unlawful Assembly and rioting) in connection with the recent carters disturbances were entered to-day in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Madan Mohan Barman, Gulzari Viswanands, Abdul Momin and D. P. Godbole. Satkrishnadas Mookerjee is said to be absconding and a warrant has been issued against him. Separate charge was entered against Abdul Halim who is alleged to have published leaflet inciting carters to rioting.—A. P.

ADVANCE SANGLI.

—:o:—

Chief Inaugurates Constitutional Reforms.

"STATES CANNOT AFFORD TO REMAIN STATIONARY."

SANGLI, April 7.

At a Darbar held here to-day, when Major Lang, Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, was present, His Highness the Chief of Sangli announced a scheme of constitutional reforms for the State including the formation of a Sangli State Rayat Assembly. In the course of his speech, the Chief said: "This is a time when no Indian Ruler can close his eyes to the notable advance which the British India has made in recent times in the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government and the attainment of Dominion Status. The ideas which have brought these changes in British India have had unmistakable repercussions in the States also. I think that at this time when constitutional changes of far-reaching importance to the future destiny of India are on the anvil the States cannot afford to remain stationary."

The Chief said the Assembly would consist of forty members of whom twenty would be nominated by the State, and twenty elected by the various constituencies, only ten of the forty being officials and the remaining non-officials. The Assembly so constituted will be as in British India and Advisory Body with power to ask questions, move resolutions, pass laws and submit representations. There would be rules, standing orders etc. regulating such matters as the franchise, elections and conduct of business.—A. P.

ANAND BHAVAN.

—:o:—

Dedication Ceremony On Friday.

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The dedication of Anand Bhavan to the nation by Pandit Motilal Nehru, which was to take place to-day but which had to be postponed for various reasons, will now be made on April 11. The doubtful presence here to-day of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, and non-receipt of replies from several members and the Congress Working Committee to Pandit Jawaharlal's offer appear to be the causes of postponement of the ceremony to-day.—Free Press.

Shankerrao Deo's Appeal To Marathas.

Mr. S. D. Deo of Maharashtra Satyagraha Committee has issued the following statement with reference to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's arrest:—

Maharashtra decided upon Vile Parle as the first battle-field, its first Kurukshetra and in obedience of Mahatma's orders began civil disobedience of the Salt Act on the 6th of April, the first day of the National Week. The Government have decided to measure the strength of Maharashtra. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the first commander of Maharashtra, has been arrested. Maharashtra has hoisted the flag of Independence at Vile Parle. The whole of Maharashtra will sacrifice to a man at the altar of Liberty, but will not allow the flag of Independence to be lowered. More than a thousand volunteers have already been enlisted in Maharashtra. It is not impossible for Maharashtra to raise the number to 10,000.

Lord Birkenhead Seriously Ill.

—:o:—

LONDN, April 7.

Lord Birkenhead is very seriously ill at Biarritz.—Reuter.

Birkenhead Improves.

LONDON, April 8.

Biarritz.—Lord Birkenhead's condition has improved. Bulletin signed by three doctors says that he broke a small blood vessel but "no serious apprehension is entertained".—Reuter.

INDIAN NATIONAL UNITY.

by

An Overseas Visitor.

To live in the present age is interesting a fate as the world has offered since the golden days of Asoka. Fifty years ago man breathed and thought in a series of band racial and territorial compartments. To-day, for the first time in history, he has looked beyond these compartments, and has seen himself as the citizen, not only of this or that country, but of a single planet. In so doing, he has accelerated the normal course of evolution to an inconceivable degree. It is as though the brontosaurus had gone to sleep one night, to find, on waking, its cumbersome agglomeration of limbs transformed into the compact organism of an active-stepping horse.

This change, which distinguishes our every thought and action from those of our forefathers, has been wrought by mechanical invention. And the single effect of mechanical invention, which, more than any other, has contributed to the change, has been speed: speed in the transmission both of ideas and of solid matter over the earth's surface. Telegraphy, telephony and television bring knowledge of the whole world to the man who never leaves his native place. And the same man, every day, eats, wears, and handles objects which commerce has assembled from all the five continents.

These new conditions apply to individual countries, as they apply to the planet; and to no country more than to India. India, the land of innumerable races, languages, creeds, and political systems, has, like the world, become one place, in which, like the countries in the world, different races, languages, creeds and systems co-exist. This unity, facilitating business, has increased her wealth, as it has increased the wealth of the world in general. Wealth consists in the exchange of goods; and the sooner the exchange is effected, the sooner the profit is available for investment in further ventures and the creation of further wealth. This rule applies equally to industrial trusts with many millions of pounds at their disposal and to the peasant whose only capital is his plough.

Hitherto, steam has been the chief instrument of India's unification. But in the present century an auxiliary has arisen, in the shape of petrol. The man of business or public affairs now travels or sends his letters, when opportunity offers, through the less resistant air. And the Indian villager, when opportunity offers, now goes to market in a bus. The misfortune is that in neither case does India offer such opportunities as she ought. In the organisation of air services she is a decade behind such countries as Persia. While the scarcity of even the ordinary earth roads, and of bridges to keep them open in the rains, makes the ryot permanently dependent for his living on the slow journeys of the carts, which swallow a large proportion of his profits and defer the rest by intervals of weeks. None the less, the fact that the sale of petrol in India was more than doubled between 1925 and 1928, and since then has continued to increase, illustrates the reliance which the country is coming to place on motor and air transport.

—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 22*

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,

WEDNESDAY, 9th April, 6 P.M.

Short talk followed by Questions and Answers.
MASTERS AND THEIR MESSAGE

Entrance Free No Collections
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 26 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.) Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) and General Commerce Course (I. C. C., D. Com., M. C.), to which there is an unlimited Fleet and Specialised Accountancy (C. D. A.), may wherever desirable be tacked in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST, A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details 80-83, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1930.

"SOME EXCITEMENT"

—:o:—

Mr. Wedgwood Benn is reported to have said in the House of Commons in reply to a question that Mahatma Gandhi's march had caused "some excitement" in the Bombay Presidency and that "little interest had apparently been aroused elsewhere." It may be that his information was not quite up-to-date or accurate, but even in that case his obvious attempt to underestimate the results and the significance of the march and his evasive replies to some of the questions put to him suggest that he is himself a great deal more excited and uncomfortable than he would care to admit. Soon he will tell a different story when whole villages, and a number of them, may follow the example of Aat and take to wholesale salt-manufacturing. The campaign against the Salt Law seems to be spreading like some elemental force, especially after Gandhiji's advice, as different from mere permission, to all such as can to make salt with the clear knowledge of the risks involved. We command to Mr. Benn the following description of an un-exciting scene at Aat by a correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper. Says the correspondent: "The Aat volunteers, clad with loin clothes, marched to the spot singing a specially composed song entitled "Break, break the salt law and win India's freedom," and after gathering salt-coated mud in their loin clothes awaited Mahatma Gandhi's arrival from Dandi ..... old women who could hardly walk, little children and all the village folk went up to him in turn and full of pious emotion made an offering of a coin, a flower or a pinch of salt." The whole para bears a significant sub-title "Police Disappear From The Scene." Mr. Benn may also note the reaction of the business community in the cuntry to the Gandhi movement. The meeting held at the Bullion Exchange yesterday is symptomatic of that reaction.

The Roll of Honour is steadily lengthening, the latest to be honoured including Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and three other leaders of Karnatak and Mr. Ali Bahadur, Editor of the "Ittehad" of Bombay. The beauty of the whole thing is that the people refuse to be unnerved by the arrests, and convictions and maintain perfect non-violence, enlist in larger numbers and generally display a splendid morale. Mr. Nariman's playful but proud statement in the Court that he is now by profession a salt manufacturer is but a reflection of that morale. On the part of the authorities, however, there seems to be no consistency in respect of prosecutions and convictions. Despite the plea of the Prosecuting Officer for a deterrent sentence, Mr. Khairaz took the sensible and truly just view of the breach of law, which is technical, when he sentenced Mr. Nariman to one month's simple imprisonment. Some other magistrates have been taking an amazingly erratic view of the offences committed. Normal punishments cannot be objected to, especially because they are invited by the Satyagrahis. But the sentence on Ashabai Patel is abnormal and grossly unjust. So is the savage sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment inflicted on both Jamnalal Bajaj and his comrades, Mr. Amritlal Seth and Dr. Chandulal Desai. They have been convicted under a section of the Penal Code which deals with abetment of offences. But it is a flagrant abuse of the section to sentence a man to two years' imprisonment when the offence of making salt itself is punishable with a maximum of six months' imprisonment. If for political reasons it is desired to put men like Mr. Jamnalal, Dr. Chandulal, Mr. Seth and Darbar Gopaldas away for a long period somehow, why fool the world with the talk of "law" and order? Sir Frederick Sykes, we know, is not a person who will not play the game or who will countenance "frightfulness," especially when dealing with men who invite due punishment. He must intervene betimes to prevent a gross abuse of justice. However, the people on their part, we have no doubt, will play the game by maintaining perfect non-violence even when they are provoked, realising that an unjust sentence will more effectively seal the doom of the Salt Act. The lawyers of Bombay will, we trust, make a timely and effective protest against the mockery of justice involved in the savage sentences being meted out to Satyagraha leaders.

"INDIAN AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

"Indian Affairs" is the name of a new quarterly magazine published in London and edited by Sir Albion Banerji, I.C.S. (retired), ex-Dewan of Mysore. The magazine claims to have "come into existence because the Editor is deeply convinced of the absolute necessity of India's connection with England for her orderly progress and advancement and also of the need for presenting every shade of Indian thought to those in Europe and America and specially in the United Kingdom." It is stated further that, "without setting up to be a judge of conflicting doctrines or theories regarding the political, social and economic condition of India to-day, the journal will be a medium of responsible thought on all questions respecting the well-being of the teeming millions of that vast country and will endeavour positively, and not by way of controversy, to state the facts and ventilate every 'bona fide' expression of public opinion irrespective of any particular party, or organisation, political, religious or otherwise." Judged by the first number, published in March, the magazine seems to be a sincere attempt to interpret the conditions and requirements of India to the rest of the world from the view-point of one whose cardinal principle is that India should be both free and connected with the British Empire. The principal contributors to the first number are Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Phiroz Sethna, who writes on "Two vital questions affecting the Dominion Status", and Mr. Manu Subedar who writes on "India and the World". Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao Editor, "Mysore Economic Journal", contributes a sound article on "The Economics of Mahatma Gandhi". The Editor, writing on "Reorientation of Indian Politics" pleads for "harmonious co-operation and mutual sacrifice" between "India and England". The co-operation and sacrifice have so far been one-sided and the present struggle is the result. If the "Indian Affairs" helps to bring home to Britain her grievous error before it is quite too late, it will have served some useful purpose. As things are, the chances of any conciliation between India and Britain seem to be daily vanishing.

THEIR DISMAL RECORD.

—:o:—

"Bombay—1928-29", a review of the administration of the Presidency of Bombay, is a dismal record of bad management, chiefly due to the disastrous financial position in which the Government of Bombay find themselves owing to the "white elephants" they have to support, like Lloyd's Folly and the Development Department, a great portion of which has now been happily closed down. They have no expanding sources of revenue and their persistent refusal to retrench has landed them in a position worse than the one they reviewed in "Bombay—1927-28". During the year under review "the ratio of true expenditure to revenue" rose, in spite of the notoriously adverse financial position of Government, to "1.27 per cent. as against 1.24 per cent. in the previous year". As regards agricultural "progress", in the Presidency, excluding Sind, the gross cropped area decreased by 48,000 acres. In Sind it decreased by 99,000 acres. As regards the education of the people, out of a total of 26,831 towns and villages in the Presidency, less than half 10,579 possessed schools and the great leeway that is yet to be made in the abolition of illiteracy is evidenced by the fact that the average area served by each town or village with a school is 11.1 square miles. There is no mention in the report of assistance to technical instruction or of any efforts to relieve at least middle class unemployment by promoting instruction in handicrafts or through the establishment of cottage industries excepting reference to the distressing fact that in the whole of the Presidency there are only seven weaving schools. But let it not be supposed that Government were unmindful of the "welfare" of the people. The report states that "steps have been taken to make country liquor more palatable so as to compete with illicit liquor". That is their contribution to the Prohibition movement! As regards public health "infant mortality showed an increase" but "Health and Baby Weeks", we presume, will mitigate the evil. Government's methods of mitigating it are only cursorily sketched in the report, but as "financial stringency" prevents widening the scope of rural medical relief, the ryot has to guard against ill-health as best he can. "Bombay—1928-29" is a sorry record of the continued neglect by the State of nation-building activities.

WHEN WILL MR. JAYAKAR RESIGN?

—:o:—

We congratulate Mr. Kelkar on having tendered his resignation at last of his Assembly seat. Though he says he has resigned for purely private and personal reasons we have no doubt he will devote himself to active work for the emancipation of his Motherland. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the veteran Nationalist whose letter of resignation of his seat indicates his poignant disillusionment, has already shown "Independents" and "Responsivists" the way to work in freedom's battle. But what about Mr. Jayakar and the Nagpur doctor "Colonel" Moonje? Mr. Aney has already sent in his resignation conditional though it may be. Has not Mr. Jayakar co-operated enough to realise the futility of legislatures? There is ample field for him outside the Assembly to serve the country. He can co-operate with Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in organising a nation-wide boycott of foreign cloth. When will he resign?

POPPYCOCK.

All is not well within the ranks of Labour as represented in Parliament. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald loves discipline and hopes by his theatrical resignation from the Independent Labour Party and his exhortations to the Labour Left Wingers to behave themselves, to check insubordination and secure full voting strength in the division lobbies. But the Left Wingers pointedly ask why there should be "one law for ministerialist back-benchers and another for Socialist Peers" and they make embarrassing allusion to the remark of Lord Olivier in the Lords' debate on the West Indies Sugar Commission's report that some features of the Commission's policy are "poppycock". Lord Olivier is a privileged person and his outburst unpalatable as it must be to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his "inner circle" will be ignored quietly. But will the Left Wingers allow themselves to be ignored and sat upon in regard to the Indian problem which in their eyes demands immediate solution? They have made but a feeble protest against the Labour-Liberal compact. When they discover that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is not willing to take a line regarding Indian policy which may not be acceptable to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George, will the Labour Left Wingers make an effective protest? India will regard their attitude as a test of their sincerity.

INDIA IN "REVOLUTION."

AMERICAN ANALYSIS OF GANDHI MOVEMENT.

(From A Correspondent.)

CAMBRIDGE Massachusetts, March, 2.

A stirring speech was delivered today, the 2nd of March, by Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Head of the Community Church of New York, to a crowded audience in Symphony Hall, Boston.

"200 or 300 years after to-day when the future historian writes about the history of our progress he will refer to the Awakening of the East and its contribution to the world's progress. The 450 millions of China have been awakened by the magic touch of one of the great nationalist leaders, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and they are now using Western methods of offence and defence against one another. To my mind this internal strife is the inevitable preparation for peace and no one can say what China will do when she settles down. If she takes to the Imperialist ways of Britain and America she will be a formidable power on the side of the Eastern peoples against the Western peoples. The last Great War saw the end of Western supremacy and now the predominance of the world has passed from the hands of Britain to those of his country. But we are also doomed to go the way of Britain and the future is with the teeming millions of the East who are now awakening and trying to use our weapons against us.

GANDHI—"NOBLER THAN GEORGE WASHINGTON."

The English historian Green has described George Washington as the noble hero who fought for his country's freedom. He is one of the most outstanding personalities among all the national heroes from the dawn of history up to the present time. But even nobler than George Washington is the national leader of India's fight for freedom, Mahatma Gandhi. India stands in the same position to-day as this country did in 1776 and events are happening in that country similar to the events in this country which led to the separation between England and the Thirteen Colonies

FIVE-FOLD PROGRAMME.

It was in the year 1920 that Mahatma Gandhi started his great non-violent non-co-operation campaign against the British rule in India and it is the testimony of the high British official who put him behind the prison-bars that Gandhi came within a hair's breadth of success by his methods of non-violence. But then violence broke out and it is the unbroken rule of Gandhi's life not to countenance violence on the part of his followers. He stopped the movement and demoralised the whole movement by crying "Halt". The British Government put him into solitary prison for six years and he was released after two years of his prison-life by the Government of James Ramsay Macdonald. After gaining his freedom he made the first great utterance, the result of his pondering for two years in his solitary prison-cell, that his country was not spiritually prepared for Independence so long as his countrymen had not acquired the discipline of controlling their minds. He then removed his activities from the political field to the religious and social fields and in 1925 he laid before his country a five-fold programme of (i) Boycott of Foreign cloth, (ii) Hindu-Muslim Unity, (iii) Removal of Untouchability, (iv) Prohibition and (v) Equality of Woman with Man. These were like the five fingers of a hand firmly bound together. The incredible stupidity of the British people made them believe that Gandhi's power among his people had waned and he was an exploded bomb. So instead of seizing the God-given opportunity of joining hand with Gandhi in the peaceful evolution of India's progress in harmony, they began to spread the news that not even a dog barked at Mr. Gandhi when he passed through an Indian street. They did not realise the power of religion over the Indian mind. Gandhi put himself on a higher plane, the plane of Confucius, Buddha and Jesus Christ by his transformation and he gained a hold over the minds of the teeming millions of India which no political leader of India before him had ever had.

BRITISH BLUNDER.

And then came the political blunder, the incredible blunder of the Simon Commission. Can you believe it? The English people did not think any Indian out of Gandhi and his 350 millions fit to sit with them. The Labour Party entered into a conspiracy with the Tory Party in power and allowed their own members to sit on that Commission. From that moment Gandhi lost the few remnants of his trust in Englishmen and to-day Gandhi and his followers have no more use for the Labourites than for the Tories. They have found that they all act alike when India is concerned.

THE LAHORE DECISION.

Six months ago, even three months ago Gandhi and his followers had placed before themselves as the goal of Dominion Status, but two months before now the All India National Congress at its last meeting at Lahore decided to sever connection with the British Empire and made Independence its objective. The history of this country is repeating in the land. What would have been accepted in 1775 if offered by the Government of George III was unacceptable in 1776. It was too late. What would have been acceptable in 1921 if offered by the Government of George V is not accepted by the Indian people. Too, late. Too late. These are the words written in the history of the impenetrable stupidity of the British people.

IMPERIALISTS ALL.

James Ramsay Macdonald is the one man in the British Empire who can do justice to India. But he

(Continued on page 11.

SALT.

A MISCELLANY.

(By Sodium Chloride.)

Homer calls salt "Divine".

Plato: a substance dear to the Gods."

The Germans waged war for saline streams and believed that the presence of salt in the soil invested a district with peculiar sanctity and made it a place where prayers were most readily heard.

—W. R. SMITH.

IN MAURYA DAYS.

The following passage is taken from the "Arthasastra" Mauryan period of History (about 300 B.C.) by F. J. Menhan (Early History of Bengal):—

"Salt manufacture is supervised by a special Officer, the Lavanadhyaksha, and carried on, it seems under a system of licenses, on payment of a fixed fee, or a share of the output, the salt received by Government as its share being sold by the Superintendents. In the Government sales of salt, it is said, the vyaji of 5 per cent. should be realised though the difference between the royal measure and the measure generally used in other words, the actual price charged to the public, was 5 per cent. more than the nominal price. Of all imported salt one-sixth is to be made over to the King, and this royal share of imported salt is also to be sold by the Superintendent. In respect of it he is to realise a vyaji of 5 per cent. both when measuring the share, in other words, he is to take 5 per cent. more than one sixth and when selling the salt, the price realised for which should cover the vyaji a premium (rupika) of 8 per cent. the toll (sulka), and an amount calculated as covering the loss which the King's revenue would otherwise sustain through the use of imported instead of home-made salt."

Duty:—Ancient India.—5 per cent. "ad valorem".

Mogul period.—5 per cent. "ad valorem; 2-1/2 per cent. to Mussalmans.

East India Company:—
Rs. 3-4-0 per md. Bengal.
Rs. 2-8-0 per md. Punjab.
Rs. 1-13-0 per md. Bombay.
Rs. 0-8-0 per md. Sind.
Rs. 2-4-0 per md. Madras.
British Government:—
Rs. 2-8-0 per md.
Rs. 1-4-0 per md.

FOREIGN IMPORTS INTO BENGAL AND BURMA.

(Bengal and Burma do not produce salt.)

United Kingdom:—

	Quantity. Tons.	Value Rs.
In 1926-27.	53598	140302
In 1927-28.	81225	209289
In 1928-29.	69002	195343
Germany:—		
In 1926-27.	57941	151316
In 1927-28.	56657	168730
In 1928-29	64189	167620
Spain:—		
In 1926-27	57332	140903
In 1927-28.	83552	235322
In 1928-28.	58914	139596
Aden and Dependencies:—		
In 1926-27.	179130	395591
In 1927-28.	180275	532062
In 1928-29.	204330	472407
Egypt:—		
In 1926-27.	132455	300238
In 1927-28.	123212	317365
In 1928-29.	114137	267524
Italian East Africa:—		
In 1926-27.	54551	115376
In 1927-28.	56223	151703
In 1928-29.	51930	116499
Other Countries:—		
In 1926-27.	6683	17769
In 1927-28.	15103	43650
In 1928-29.	52275	103531
Total In 1926-27.	541770	1261987
Total In 1927-28.	594827	1748423
Total In 1928-29.	614827	1468523

India imports about 30 per cent of her requirements from abroad

Will Bengal and Burma stop eating Foreign Salt?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

America's Sympathy.

Newspapers in U. S. A. have published, and many must have featured, the message sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the American people on the eve of his campaign. The message, which we published in the issue of the 7th, stated that though he had countless friends in America deeply sympathising with his cause, mere sympathy availed him nothing unless it took shape as a "concrete expression of public opinion in favour of India's inherent right to independence and complete appproval of the absolutely non-violent means adopted by the Indian National Congress". Such a concrete expression will not be long in coming if only India maintains non-violence up to the last stage. For, to judge from the American Liberals' Manifesto, published in these columns a few weeks ago, America is already impressed by the righteousness anike of India's cause and of her non-violent methds and hopes with Gandhiji that "if we attain our end through non-violent means India will have delivered a message for the world."

The Great Achievement!

In a radio message addressed to the United States on Sunday Mr. Hugh Gibson, one of the American delegates to the Five-Power Naval Conference, declares that the "great achievement" of that body was, so far, the arriving at a basis "for limiting all kinds of vessels in the three largest categories." Whether these three categories of cruiser, destroyer and submarines will receive an all round reduction at the hands of all the five participants at the Conference is at present an extremely doubtful matter. What is not at all doubtful is the anxiety of the three biggest Naval Powers, Britain, America and Japan, to conclude a separate Three Power Pact, a proceeding which is naturally looked upon with great suspicion by France and Italy. The attitude of France which is considered stubborn and doctrinaire becomes intelligible when it is remembered that political questions, now the subject of conversation between Britain and France, form the chief obstacle to further advance at the London Conference.

Frank Admission.

The "Sunday Times" the weekly edition of the doyen of the British Tory Press, is in wrathful mood. It has a few "plain words" to say about India. It declares: "Let us clear our minds of cant about India. We are not in India for our health, but because it pays us to be there and because to clear out would be injurious to our interests." This outburst has the true "Jix" touch but immediately the thought evidently occurred to the writer of "plain words" that it was not diplomatic to say this. So he hastens to add that "Gandhi and those engaged with him in working for independence represent an infinitesimal part of the Indian population", puts in a topical touch about these persons being only "a handful of salt" and ends with the amazing assurance that "actually Britain is full of good-will to India and is proving it by her policy of reforms." It is, indeed, a very peculiar kind of "good-will."

Temple Entry At Nasik.

It is reported that two Satyagrahis at Nasik smuggled themselves into the Kalaram Temple and that later many more "untouchables" effected an entry into the temple. If the report is true, it clearly indicates not only the determination of the Satyagrahis but also the weakening of the resistance on the part of the Sanatanists. If only a fair number of "untouchable" volunteers could participate in the Salt Tax Satyagraha, they will thereby be doing a great service to their own community as well as to the country. Who will have the heart to treat martyrs for the cause of national freedom as outcasts?

Not Quite.

Father: "Isn't it about time you were entertaining the prospect of matrimony."

Daughter: "No, Pop, not quite. He is not coming until eight o'clock."

GANDHIJI TO ADOPT CHANGED TACTICS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Aat have shown great courage. The name of Aat would go down to history. This is the first battle of Aat. But our battle is non-violent and one of suffering. They cannot allow salt which is in their grip to be taken away by the police, even at the cost of their lives. Just as a mother would not allow her child to be robbed of it, even if she had to die for it. If anybody touches the person of women, then the whole of India would be ablaze, unless they are emasculated. He was sure India would not tolerate insult to a single woman. Aat was their battle-field without fortress and ammunition. Their ammunition was the name of God. He hoped that the whole of Gujarat and India would do as Aat had done.

Continuing Mahatma said:

"Even if I am here or not, you must mind your work. The Government cannot arrest you all. But they think that by arresting your leaders, you would be frightened. It is in your hands to prove that men, women and children of India could do their duties without a single leader."

Mahatmaji asked them not to waste the salt collected by them, but to use it and distribute it after cleaning as it was precious and they must not buy any salt from the Government. They must consider contraband salt taken in their grips sacred, and even if all the people of the world come to open their grips they must see that they are unable to open them.—Free Press.

Gandhiji's New Plan Of Campaign.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Representative)

JALALPUR, April 8.

Camp Dandi: Gandhiji's immediate programme has now been fixed. At any rate till the end of the National Week Dandi will be his Headquarters. He will go to Bhimrat to-morrow in the morning and come back to the camp in the afternoon. He has now decided to visit centres in Surat District where there is greater activity and also arrests. He outlined his plans in the afternoon meeting. His volunteers he said, would be divided into several groups and scattered over the active centres. What he will do after the National Week is not yet settled.

In his speech he referred to the precious day's incident at Ras and maintained that the Police had no right to snatch away the salt by using physical force. There was nothing wrong in the position which the volunteers had taken.

Three volunteers from Mahatmaji's batch, Puratan Buch, Surendreaji and Harilal Gandhi will start to-day for Olpad from where they will proceed to three different centres with a force of 50 volunteers each.

GANDHIJI TO PROCEED TO BHIMRAD.

—:o:—

5000 Volunteers To Break Salt Law With Mahatmaji.

(From Our Special Representative.)

JALALPUR, April 8.

Over 5,000 people are expec- morning Mahatmaji goes to Bhimrat, a village four miles from Surat, where his son Ramdas Gandhi was arrested. He will leave the camp at 4 and take the train from Navsari to Surat. From Surat he will drive in a car to the field of operation.

Over 5,000 peopplpe are exppected to gather at Bhimrat to break the Salt Law in company with Gandhiji. Surat has been preparing for the reception.

Mrs. Naidu has left for Bombay this afternoon while Mr. Abbas Tyabji will proceed to-night to Nadiad where he eis expected to be arrested. Speaking about his future programme Mr. Tyabji humorously remarked, "that he was tired of inaction. He would not be able to do anything substantial so long as he remained in an entrenched position behind the impregnable shield of Mahatmaji. It was necessary to move out.

"Changing British Bureaucrtcy For Indian Autocracy".

—:o:—

JALALPUR, April 8.

There has been a feeling of some discontent among Mr. Gandhi's volunteers against the new diet of chana and mamara prescribed by Mahatma Gandhi He has however asked them to continue it as an experiment during the National Week and has told them to consult him if they feel unwell.

Mahatma Gandhi proceeded today to Aat from his camp at Dandi to collect salt, after ordering his own volunteers to go round about Dandi and collect salt. At Aat volunteers and a large number of men and women from the surrounding villages had assembled to collect salt. Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Abbas Tyabji. They were received with loud cries of "Gandhi Ki Jai". The women one by one approached Mahatma Gnandi and bowed at his feet and presented him with silver coins. Mrs. Naidu remarked: "This is changing British Bureaucracy for Indian autocracy." Mahatma Gandhi then addressed the meeting and collected salt. Women and men followed him and collected salt. No police appeared on the scene.—A. P.

RAMDAS (GANDHI AND OTHERS CONVICTED.

—:o:—

6 MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

SURAT, April 8.

Judgment was delivered to-day in case against Ramdas Gandhi and four volunteers who were arrested on Sunday. They were sentenced under Section 47 of Salt Act to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

DR. CHANDULAL GETS 2 YEARS' JAIL.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

Broach, April 8.

Dr. Chandulal Desai was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine. Other volunteers were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50 in default of payment one month more.

TRIAL OF RAMDAS GANDHI.

—:o:—

SURAT, April 8.

The trial commenced at 2-30 this afternoon of Ramdas Gandhi and 4 other volunteers charged with offences under Section 47 of th Salt Act and Section 117, I. P. Code (abetting commission of the offence by the public generally or by any number of persons exceeding ten), before Mr. B. V. Trivedi, Mamlatdar and Magistrate, Chorasi Taluka. Thousands of people had collected in the Court premises, singing national songs.

Dewan Bahadur Thakorram, Public Prosecutor, at the outset declared that the prosecution did not want to charge the accused under Section 117, I. P. C., at present but only under Section 47 of the Salt Act and hence it became a summons case. The Magistrate then proceeded to take the statements of the accused, all of whom rather indirectly pleaded guilty. They described themselves as manufacturers of contraband salt.

Keshavbhai Ganeshji, accused No. 3, in a lengthy statement declared that he did not consider it an offence to remove natural salt for public use, but that the offenders were those who destroyed it. He requested the Magistrate to pass a deterrent sentence.

The Public Prosecutor in a short speech said a deterrent sentence was really called for. The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused received the sentence calmly and thanked the Magistrate.—A. P.

Salt Act Violates Law Of God.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

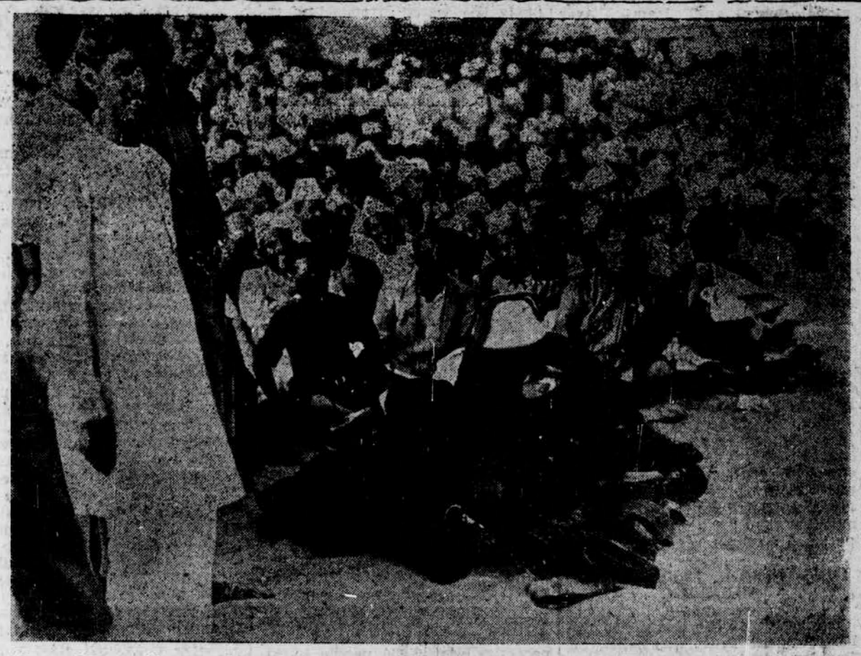
JALALPUR, April 8.

Messrs. Kikubhai Desai and Manubhai Makanji, volunteers of Aat who were arrested yesterday morning, were tried to-day noon before Mr. Juwel, Sub-divisional Magistrate in one of the tents specially erected in the camp at Jalalpore for police quarters. During the examination police officers stated that both accused were inciting others to collect salt and asking others to continue their work and not to give salt to police officers even if they bleeded. It was further stated by the police officers that even after arrest people including ladies who came suddenly had begun to collect salt in their presence. Both accused, declining to take part in the proceedings, said they would make statements after charges were framed. Then they were charged under section 47-B of the Bombay Salt Act for committing an offence punishable under Sec. 117 Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Manubhai in his statements stated: I have exhorted the people and volunteers of Aat peacefully to break the Salt Law of India.

Kikubhai, Professor of Gujarat Vidyapith, in his statement stated: The Salt Act of the Government of India violates the Salt Act of God which supplies salts to the people free of charge and in abundance. Under these circumstances I have thought it my duty to vindicate the Law of God by breaking the Law of the Government. I plead guilty to charge of breaking Government Salt Act and that of inviting people to do same non-violantly because non-violence is a matter of religious faith with me.

Then they were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. Kikubhai was further sentecedd to three months rigorous imprisonment more under section 47B of Salt Act his sentence to run concurrently.



While the public meeting was in progress, the volunteers were busy collecting foreign caps for bonfire. Here is a heap of them.

ARREST OF MANILAL KOTHARI AND SETH.

—:o:—

ENTHUSIASM AT WADHWAN.

—:o:—

The Secretaries of the Wadhwan Camp Youth League writes:—

As was expected Sjt. Manilal Kothari and his batch of 55 were arrested for taking contraband salt. It is reported that those 55 volunteers are set free by the Government. They are going to make affidavits in court as to why they are not arrested when one person is arrested who has broken the same law. On Sunday a meeting was held in Nanalal Market where Mr. Fulchandbhai congratulated Sjt. Kothari and Sjt. Sheth on their arrests. There was a novel turn in the public of Wadhwan Camp and about 10 to 15 youths are ready to join the struggle of freedom. To-day a batch of 55 volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Fandulal of Ahmedabad has started for Viramgam to break the Salt Act. They were given a hearty send-off by the public and keen excitement prevails amongst the public. The Khadi hawking results in a successful sale. It is a good move, that is taken by the Youth League in keeping Khaddar compulsory for qualifying oneself for the membership of the Youth League.

GANGADHAR RAO FINED RS. 50.

—:o:—

Hartal In Belgaum.

BELGAUM, April 8.

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Narayanrao Joshi and Uevanrao Yalgi Dabade were tried today by the Magistrate, Belgaum, for breaking of salt laws. Gangadharrao was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in defaut to two weeks' simple imprisonment. Complete hartal was observed in the city. All educational institutions were closed.—Free Press.

MAHATMA TO VISIT VILLAGES.

—:o:—

TO GO TO DHOLERA AND AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

JALALPUR, April 8.

Mahatma Gandhi has decided to visit from to-morrow different villages and offer mass civil disobedience against the salt law in the manner he did this morning at Aat. To-morrow morning he will go to Bhimrad where his son Ramdas was arrested. The next day he will go to Matwad in the morning and Ouar in the evening. He has also agreed to go after the 13th instant if necessary to Dholera, Ahmedabad District, where three or four volunteers, it is alleged, received bruises at the hands of the police while the latter were snatching salt. All volunteers arrested at Dholera except Mr. Amratlal Sheth have been released.—A. P.

POLICE CLASH WITH SATYAGRAHIS.

DELHI, April 8.

Information received from Sajimpore where Satyagraha volunteers have been preparing salt since the 6th instant that a party of police raided the camp this morning and snatched away all the salt and the boiling vessels. In the scuffle some of the volunteers are reported to have received injuries.—Free Press.

ABBAS TYABJI'S CALL TO MUSLIMS.

—:o:—

Take Your Proper Share In Battle.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CAMP DANDI, April 7.

To-day's afternoon meeting was addressed by Mrs. Naidu and Abbas Tyabji in the absence of Gandhiji who is observing silence.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabji in the course of his speech referred to the new development and observed that Government had changed its front. It seemed that the intention of Government officials was to either create or encourage disturbance.

Proceeding he remarked that enlightened world opinion was against the arrest of Mahatmaji. That was perhaps the only reason why Government was afraid of putting its hand on him. He warned Government against the serious consequences of their tactics. Even nonviolence, he said, had its limitations.

APEAL TO MUSLIMS.

He regretted the apathy of Muslims towards the movement. He appealed to his Muslim brothers in Dandi to take their proper place in the battle. It would be a shame to Muslims if the battle was won without them. Muslims must not keep behind in a national struggle. Than Gandhiji there was no greater friend of Muslims.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu asked people to follow Gandhiji in all his commands. It was a surprise to many, she said, why she obeyed Gandhiji's commands, so implicitly. She then explained the great secret of Mahatmaji's dynamic personality. That personality had so completely taken hold of the world opinion that Gandhiji to-day was regarded as the world's greatest man. His invincible faith was his driving force in whatever he did. She had her little differences with Gandhiji, but these would never lessen her extreme regard for the great man. To his critics Gandhiji might be a mad man, but even they had to admit that this mad man had revolutionized the world thought as no other single man had done before. It was not for them to question why. Their duty was to do what Gandhiji would command them to do and die.

To-morrow morning exactly at 6-30 Gandhiji will pick up illicit salt at Aat, a village five miles from Dandi

THE TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

—:o:—

Police Struggle With Satyagrahis.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CAMP DANDI, April 8.

From the tactics which Government are pursuing it is now evident that Dandi is not going to be the principal field of battle. If any proof was needed to arrive at this conclusion it has been afforded to-day by Government's studied non-interference with Gandhiji's plan. This morning's campaign at Aat was purposely undertaken by the Mahatma to ascertain the policy of Government and if possible to force the issue. It is now as plain as day-light that Government is still undecided as to what they should do with this impossible man who has been springing surprises at every step. This indecision of Government which Gandhiji has established beyond doubt by throwing a challenge at them has confirmed the belief that the base of operations will be shifted elsewhere while Dandi will remain a fountain spring of inspiration.

MAHATMA'S MOVE.

The messages regarding the arrests of prominent leaders in various parts of India are pouring into the camp and these have roused great enthusiasm. It is not unlikely that Gandhiji will move from place to place reconnoitring various bases of operation. It is expected that tomorrow he will go to Bhimrat, a village near Surat where his son, Ramdas Gandhi, was arrested the day before. As he has distinctly expressed if he is not in a frame of mind to stick to any particular place and play a waiting game. Already he has shown enough indication of his mind that he intends to persist in his "offensive." As regards the details of the campaign here there is one important point that has roused public interest. Whether the police can use physical force against the person of an offender has become a topic of common conversation since yesterday's incident at Aat where the police snatched away contraband salt from several persons by using such a force. In this regard Gandhiji gave his instructions to volunteers this morning at Aat where he gathered illicit salt along with thousands of people. The volunteer had a right to hold his salt in a tight grip just as he would cling to his child and protect it against an evil-doer. He was no bound to give up a thing which was dearer to him than his blood. If this advice of Gandhiji is strictly followed by every person picking up illicit salt, as I have no doubt it will be followed, then a force of even five thousand police will not be sufficent to exercise anything like an effective check in Jalalpur taluka alone.

A VAIN STRUGGLE.

I saw yesterday four stout police vainly struggling against a Satyagrahi to snatch away his salt bag. It is necessary to examine this new position a little more carefully. Section 39 of the Bombay Salt Act empowers any Salt Revenue Officer, among other things, to enter a place where illicit manufacture is going on to remove obstacles to his entry and to take possession or destroy salt illicitly manufactured. The same section authorizes him to detain and search and if he thinks proper to arrest any person. He has also got the authority to confiscate contraband salt but there is nothing in the Act that legally warrants the use of physical force. The person of an offender is not the same thing as any confiscable property. If the police persist in the use of physical force the situation is bound to have awkward developments. Legal opinion available in the camp corroborates the view I have taken.

SEND-OFF TO AGRA SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

SATYAGRAHA CAMP,

AGRA, April 6.

Twenty Satyagraha volunteers started from Satyagraha Camp Agra to manufacture salt against Salt Act at 4-30 p.m. on 6th April in accordance with the commands of Mahatma Gandhi. The first batch was led by Pandit Shree Krishna Dutt Paliwal, Editor "Sanik," President District Congress Committee, citizens gave a hearty send off to the Satyagrahis. The City was well decorated, more than half a dozen gates were erected, respectable ladies gave them "sharbat and showered their blessings and flowers in scores of places. The procession was unparalleled. Led by National Flag and band the Satyagrahi batch was followed by the ambulance corps organised by prominent doctors of the city independently. An army of five hundred strong Satyagrahi volunteers followed behind the corps. After them were tens of thousand citizens. Pandit Shree Krishna Dutt Paliwal addressed a meeting of several thousand persons before leaving city at 7 p.m. Thousands followed the Satyagrahi batch to Shahdara where they stayed for the night. They will manufacture salt at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The B.P.C.C. Volunteers are manufacturing salt at five centres to-day.—Free Press.

Free Distritution Of Contra Band Salt.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 7.

At Mahishbathan one maund of fine white crystal salt was manufactured by Satyagrahis under Mr. Satis Das-Gupta. Ten seers of salt produced yesterday was freely distributed from the Calcutta Office of the Council of Civil Disobedience to-day.—Free Press.

At Tamlyk.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Dr. Pratap Guha-Ray broke the Salt Law at Tamlyk to-day.—Free Press.

DELHI BREAKS THE LAW

—:o:—

Volunteers Arrested And Let Off!

DELHI, April 8.

Yesterday when the Volunteers from Delhi were preparing salt at Shandra, the Police appeared on the scene and took the pots and articles necessary for the manufacture of salt. The volunteers offered passive resistance and were arrested, and subsequently let off. It is learnt that Mohammad Idris, leader of the Batch got his hand burnt in his attempt to save the cauldron when the Police seized it.—Free Press.

Agra Leader Convicted.

—:o:—

AGRA, April 8.

Shrikrishen Dutt Paliwal who started yesterday with Volunteers to break salt laws, at a place three miles from here was arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Volunteers were not arrested, in spite of their breaking the Law.—Free Press.

LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON ARREST.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

PORBANDAR, April 8.

The citizens of Porbandar assembled at public meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. K. P. Dodia, heartily congratulated Messrs. Amritlal Sheth, Manilal Kothari, Ramdas Gandhi, Darbarshri Gopaldasbhai, Ravishanker Vyas and others on their arrest for the national cause and wished success to the cause of Mother India.

SALT SATYAGRAHA IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

ZEMINDAR UNDER ARREST.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Barring the arrest at Mahisbathan last evening under the orders of the District Magistrate of 24-Parganas of Lakshmikanta Pramanik, Zemindar, who was responsible for local arrangements and an upcountry volunteer, civil resisters in Bengal including centres such as Nisa near Diamond Harbour and Shyamgang in Midnapore District have not been interfered with.

The police however broke pots used by volunteers at Contai for manufacturing salt.—A. P.

POLICE PATEL OF LASUNDRA.

—:o:—

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" FALSE REPORT.

The President, Kapadwanj Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

Two statements published in "Times of India" of April 7 are wholely untrue:—

Somabhai Tulsibhai Patel, the Police Patel of Lasundra, has not been personally approached by any of the office-bearers of the Congress Committee nor by any leading Congressmen of the Taluka. Hence it is entirely absurd to say that he was offered the sum of Rs. 250 by the Congress workers.

PUNJAB TO BREAK LAW ON 13TH.

—:o:—

Satyagraha Conference Resolutions.

GUJRANWALA, April 8.

The Satyagraha Conference, of Gujranwalia was concluded yesterday. The conferesce sanctioned salt civil disobedience throughout the Punjab. Among others the following two important resolutions were passed:

1. In accordance with the announcement of the Chairman of Satyagraha Committee, the Conference resolves that representatives from all the Districts of the Punjab should inaugurate a campaign of civil disobedience of salt law on April 13th at the Lahore centre of the Province and that similar plan of action is to be adopted in other places, according to Satyagraha Committee's instructions."

INSULT TO NATIONAL FLAG.

2. In view of the insult offered to the National flag at Gujranwalla and in view of the fact that Mr. Malik Laikhan has been unseated, this conference calls upon the Nationalist members of Municipalities of the Province to hoist national flag on Municipal halls and if the flags are removed from there, they should again hoist it and if on account of that action they are unseated, other members should follow their example.—Free Press.

UNITE FOR FREEDOM.

—:o:—

Manilal Kothari's Appeal.

WADHWAN, April 7.

Before being taken to Sabarmati Jail, Mr. Manilal Kothari said:—

"I feel dteply grateful to my numerous friends and co-workers for their kind and touching messages of sympathy which I have received in my present bereavement caused by the sad death of my wife. I thank God that I have been able to do my duty to the Motherland at the most critical time even in the midst of my calamities. I earnestly hope that all Indians leaving aside their personal and communal questions, would unite and present a strong and united front for the liberation of the Motherland."—Free Press.

Wadhwan Merchants' Response

—:o:—

WADHWAN, April 7.

Foreign cloth merchants of Wadhwan Camp have resolved to-day not to indent foreign cloth for two months.—Free Press.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN U. P.

—:o:—

Benares Volunteers Manufacture Salt.

BENARES, April 8.

A batch of Youth League Satyagrahi Volunteers 11 in number started from here exactly at 7 a.m. with Banu Baijanath Singh, Executive Member, Local Congress Committee, to violate salt law at Sonia behind the Vidyapith. They started from the Congress office after saluting the National flag. The route was decorated nicely with National flags. Every shop showered flowers on the processionists. A big crowd of women saluted them with bunches of flowers and conch sound. The procession reached Sonia, which is the place selected for the manufacture of salt, at 8 a.m. shouting "Vandemataram", "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai", etc.

The Volunteers have actually started manufacturing salt, but so far no arrests have been reported. The Police are said to be watching the preparations very keenly. Students deserted the Diyanand School completely to join the Satyagraha procession to Sonia.

The selected spot is situated near a small tank having a big park adjoining it. The crowds are collecting in the park in large numbers.—Free Press.

U. P. PLANS FOR SALT SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Nehru Family In Fore-Front.

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

Mahatma Gandhi having given word for commencement of Satyagraha in different parts of the Country, the U. P. Satyagraha Committee, at its meeting held at Rae Bareli authorised and directed Agra, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Benares Districts to start Satyagraha at an early date suitable to them within the National week It has almost been decided to start Satyagraha in the Allahabad District by breaking of Salt Laws at Handia. A Tahsil about 20 miles east of Allahabad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is likely to visit the Tahsil tomorrow for some propaganda work and the campaign may be started from April 9th. It is also proposed to start the campaign of breaking of Salt Law in Allahabad itself within the Municipal limits from April 19th. It is learnt that earth from which salt can be produced would be brought to Allahabad from somewhere in the District and some of the Volunteers would manufac-

(Continued on next page.)

Your Best Answer To Govt. Repressive Policy

IS TO

Boycott All British Goods

AND

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

DO NOT FAIL TO

VISIT

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE

SWADESHI BAZAR

IN THE

JINNAH HALL.

(Congress House, Girgaum)

from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. (S.T.)

SJT. NARIMAN JAILED FOR ONE MONTH.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

when Mr. J. B. Patel volunteered to tell them to keep quiet. The Magistrate here observed "Mr. Patel, you help the Court" which sent the audience into peals of laughter.

Resuming witness said that Messrs. Nariman and Ali Bahadur Khan were sitting near the "sigris", while one Pandit Sunderlal was regaling the audience."

Magistrate: "What do you mean by regaling the audience.

Witness: "He was asking the people to be non-viloent and all that."

"A SPLENDID ADVICE," YOU KNOW.

Magistrate: Oh! That is a splendid advice, you know. (Laughter).

Proceeding witness said the Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan got up and told Pandit Sunderlal that he was the first man to manufacture the salt. A little later Mr. Nariman also stood up and said that the salt was manufactured jointly by him and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

Magistrate: You mean Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan wanted to take the whole credit! (Laughter).

The witness wound up his evidence by saying that the salt manufactured by the accused was exhibited to public gaze and it was announced that the same would be auctioned at a public meeting that evening.

Magistrate: (Addressing the Police Prosecutor):

Magistrate: (Addressing the Police Prosecutor). (Are you producing the salt or are you putting in the "Evening News." (Laughter).

Mr. Barodia: I am tendering a copy of "Evening News" as exhibit which gives a picture of the accused manufacturing salt.

Magistrate: How is it relevant?

Mr. Barodia: It will show you the place of offence?

Magistrate: I know the place myself.

Mr. Barodia: Then it is not necessary.

CROSS-EXAMINATION REFUSED

Mr. Nariman declined to cross-examine the witness when requested to do so by the Court.

Mahomed Bashir, a C I. D. man, corroborated the above evidence.

The Magistrate observed that he did not wish to record the above evidence and asked Mr. Nariman if he had to ask any questions to witness.

Mr. Nariman I have already told the Court that I am unconcerned

Magistrate: It is my duty to ask you. I am asking this so that there may be no illegality.

Mr. Nariman similarly refused to cross-examine Superintendent Guider who next deposed to having arrested Mr. Nariman.

Magistrate: I am afraid Mr. Nariman you cannot refuse to do that. Otherwise my painful duty will be to deal with you.

DECLINES TO SIGN STATEMENT

Mr. Nariman also declined to sign the statement.

Magistrate: You may decline to make a statement but you are bound to sign your name.

Mr. Nariman: I refuse to sign my name.

There was loud laughter in Court when the Magistrate read aloud the description of Mr. Nariman as a "Salt Manufacturer."

This concluded the trial of Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's case was next taken up. He refused to put up a defence or to say anything, nor had he any witnesses to call.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate then pronounced judgment saying that it had been proved that the accused had manufactured salt in contravention to the Salt Act of 1890 under Section 47 and, therefore, he found them guilty and sentenced them to one month's simple imprisonment each.

When the judgment was being delivered some admirers of Mr. Nariman were seen entering the Court Room with garlands. The Magistrate noticing this administered a sharp warning and asked that the garlands must be immediately taken out of court. "I cannot tolerate any demonstration in this room," he said loudly. "I won't allow it."

No sooner was the sentence pronounced, than the people completely gave themselves up to cheering, as loud as they could the popular heroes. Mr. Nariman and his comrade were literally mobbed, and soon as he came out of the Court room was garlanded.

FACILITIES TO MR. NARIMAN.

The Magistrate told Mr. Nariman that he had given instructions to the police that he (Mr Nariman) should be allowed all facilities to see his friends.

Later, a Flat car conveyed Mr Nariman and his brave comrade to the jail amidst deafening cheers of the crowd.

BOMBAY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL.

—:o:—

Merchants' And Businessmen's Splendid Response.

The Bombay City observed a complete "Hartal" on Tuesday to protest against the measures adopted by government by arresting the national leaders. From Matunga to Dhobi Talao, business was closed for the day. The Grain Bazar, Jhaveri Bazar, Cloth Market, and all the principal trades at Tamba Kanta, Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar suspended business, and the localities wore a holiday appearance. The National Volunteers marched with bugles and National Flags through the principal localities of the city exhorting the people to close down their shops and to do away with the oreign clothes and they received a very encouraging response, as those who had not closed their shops already did so immediately when the Volunteers passed by their shops. There was no coercion on any shop-keepers A handful of shopkeepers who did not close down their shops were not in any way molested. The volunteers did their work without raising or inciting any provocation. At some places the police also followed the volunteers and prevented them from persuading the shopkeepers to close down their shops, but the shop-keepers listened to the volunteers more than the police.

The city, therefore lacked the activity which is seen every work-in day in business localities.

HAVING "DARSHAN" OF NARIMAN.

A large number of shopkeepers, mostly Gujerati, Bunyas and Marwaris went to the Esplanade Police station early in the morning to have "darshan" of Shriyut Nariman.

Mr. Nariman spent the night at the Esplanade Police Lock-up and slept on a mat. He refused to have a bed and made an improvised pillow of a few articles he had brought with him at the lock-up.

In the morning he looked cheerful and when he was taken to the Mazagaon Police Court in the Police Motor Van he received a thundering send-off from hundreds of men who had assembled in the compound and outside the Court with shouts of "Nariman-ki jai" "Mahatma Ganhi-ki jay" etc

Mr. Nariman told the people to remain non-violent and smiled at their greetings. Mr. Nariman was taken to Mazagaon Police Court escorted by two sergeants and four police constables. When the people learnt that Mr. Nariman was taken to Mazagaon they went in small batches to that Court, while others who believed that he was still in the lock-up refused to budge from the footpath. The crowd, therefore, swelled to an enormous degree. Some of them went to the Court rooms and searched scanned each and every room of the first and second floors where the courts sit and then went back disappointed. The school children also took an active part in the demonstration and paraded the city with National Flags in their hands shouting the national slogans. Most of the schools also obsersed hartal and the students went home shouting "jays" of the national leaders.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS OBSERVE HARTAL.

—:o:—

The following Bombay institutions remained closed on Tuesday, in response to the appeal made by the Bombay P. C. C. to observe hartal in honour of the arrest of Sjt. Nariman and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj:—

(1) The Myrabollam Merchants' Association.
(2) The Bombay Shroff Association.
(3) The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association.
(4) The Grain Merchants' Association.
(5) The Seeds Traders' Association.
(6) The Sugar Merchants' Association.
(7) The Bombay Bullion Exchange.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONGRATULATION.

—:o:—

The following resolution was passed at a meeting, held at the Oval, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Sukhlal M. Mehta, of the students of Davar's College of Commerce. They observed hartal and did not attend the classes on Tuesday:—

"This meeting of the students of Davar's College of Commerce congratulates Mr. K. F. Nariman, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and all other leaders, on their arrest, and in order to show that we are fully in argument with this movement purse of Rs. 51 should be sent the B. P. C. C. here."

HARTAL IN GHATKOPAR.

—:o:—

All shop-keepers in Ghatkopar observed peaceful and complete hartal on Tuesday. The Girls' National School and Ranji Asar Vidyalay were kept closed. The municipal meeting was adjourned.

HARTAL IN SANTA CRUZ.

—:o:—

There was complete hartal in Santa Cruz on Tuesday to mark the residents' protest against the arrest and conviction of Messrs. Nariman and Jamnalal Bajaj.

TAXI DRIVERS' SYMPATHY.

—:o:—

The Malayalli taxi-drivers of Bombay have passed the following resolution on Tuesday to express their deep regret at the arrest and conviction of Mr. K. F. Nariman who, they state, was an ardent and selfless worker for the uplift of the citizens of Bombay and the labour class in particular:—

"We, the Malayalli taxi-drivers have decided to observe complete hartal to-day (Tuesday) to record our acute pain and respect, and we fervently pray to find our beloved patriot back again in our midst to take his due share in the national struggle very soon."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD ADJOURNS.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Board of the Improvement Trust was called on Tuesday afternoon to consider, among other questions, also the retirement of Mr. R. H. A. Delves, the Chief Officer. Mr. Delves had asked in his letter to allow him to retire from July next as he found his inability to carry on the work of the Trust efficiently on the reduced budget grant.

On Tuesday afternoon when the Board met, Mr. M. N. Talpade moved adjournment of the House on account of the conviction Mr. K. F. Nariman, a member of the Board. Mr. H. P. Mody opposed the adjournment as thought it undesirable to mix up politics with civic affairs.

Mr. H. A. Lalji, President of the Board, asked Mr. Talpade if he wished to adjourn the House or he desired to give also the cause for the adjournment. Mr. Talpade moved the adjournment of the House only and the President adjourned it accordingly till Friday next.

Under the constitution, it is laid down that while adjourning the House, no reason should be advanced.

GANDHIJI TO ADOPT CHANGED TACTICS.

(Continued from previous page.)

ture salt at some place to be selected somewhere in the neighbourhood of Hewett Road.

VOLUNTEERS FORCE.

About 117 Volunteers, most of whom are said to be students have been enrolled in Allahabad proper for Satyagraha and about 250 in different Tahsils of the District. Among the Lady Volunteers are Mrs. Kamala Nehru wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Miss Krishna Nehru, daughter of Pandit Motilal Nehru(Mrs. Siddiqi and Mrs. Narsingh Dayal.

MUSLIM SUPPORT.

Recently about 20 Muslims of Allahabad also held a consultation meeting to consider means for enlisting support of the Muslim community for Civil Disobedience movement. It is reported that they formed a committee consisting of Messrs Manzir Ali Sokhta, Mussafar Hussain and Jamal Khan to consider ways and means for the attainment of freedom of Jasiratul Arab. Independence for India and preservation of the Muslim's rights according to the Shiriat.—Free Press.

ANDHRA FALLS IN LINE.

—:o:—

Preparing Salt Pans In Cocanada.

COCANADA, April 7.

Cocanada inaugurated the National Week with technical breaking of Salt Law by five Satyagrahis by boiling process. It is learnt that Mr. Venkatappayya has ordered simultaneous Satyagraha in all Andhra districts on the 9th inst.

The officer in charge of the Satyagraha camp, Cocanada, has decided to continue Satyagraha without interruption and carry out the spirit of Gandhiji's statement given at Dandi after breaking the law. To-day another batch of five Satyagrahis was added to the five of yesterday. Led by Mr. P. Satyanarayana, the volunteeds marched after having been garlanded by Mr. B. Sambamurty and other usual farewell formalities wereover.

The party reached a field near the Chellangi bathing ghat and adopted a plan for intentional breaking of Salt Law and marched towards the Tulyabhaya, which is a salt creek and which was formerly a branch of the Godavari. When the Satyagrahis began their operations, the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and a Salt Assistant Commissioner were present in their cars at a distance. The Satyagrahis will dig a canal to let the sea water flow from the salt creek, next bale out the water to the adjacent field over an embankment and lastly the water so collected will be evaporated in pans. This salt would be distributed free or for any price offered. Under his orders Mr. P. Satynarayana took a crowbar first and committed the offence intentionally by digging amidst cheers and was followed by the nine others. Another instrument was similarly used to throw off earth. Thus they dug out about two yards long and half a yard wide and made the water flow. To-morrow they will continue further process.—Free Press.

CONGRESS LEADERS ACTIVE.

—:o:—

Villagers Asked To Collect Salt.

(From Our Special Representative)

JALALPUR, April 7.

The Congress leaders in Jalalpur Taluka have been very active since this morning sending batches of volunteers to all the surrounding villages and requesting all the villagers irrespective of the consideration whether they are volunteers or not to come at Aat and join the Satyagrahis in collecting illicit salt.

I met the captain of the volunteers just now, who tells me that to-morrow morning he expects at least 3,000 people to assemble at Aat to break the law and court arrest. From the enthusiasm that has been worked up in this area it seems pretty certain that the response from the villagers will not fall short of the expectations. The most admirable feature of the campaign has been that hosts of village women are coming forth every day to break the law. This morning there were about fifty, but to-morrow that number is sure to swell up to 500.

UNFORGETTABLE SCENES.

I have witnessed to-day the unforgettable scenes of enthusiasm wherever I went on my itinerary What a wonderful spectacle it was to see scores of urchins and little school boys defying the police officers as if they did not count at all in their estimation. Jalalpur Taluka in these days is pulsating with a new spirit. Illicit salt has already entered every kitchen in this Taluka. Old women, mostly fisherfolk round about the sea-coast have been flocking to Aat and other places to collect contraband salt. The fear of arrest or of imprisonment for the matter of that seem to have disappeared from their minds.

This morning's conduct of the police at the village. Aat has become a topic of conversation in all the camps. In this connection I had an informal talk with several prominent leaders who are in this camp. They all consider that what the police did to-day at Aat is not warranted even in the terms of law. However, there is not the slightest desire on their part to complain or protest against the conduct of the police.

What form the Government plans will take to-morrow is yet a question to many. Besides making a show of maintenance of Law, Government does not seem to be very serious about the confiscation affair. Their action to-morrow will be a clear indication of their policy. Whatever Government might do, Gandhiji is forging ahead.

MRS. NAIDU TO LEAD AFTER MAHATMA'S ARREST.

—:o:—

"Hindu-Muslim Unity Above Everything Else."

(From Our Special Representative.)

JALALPUR, April 7.

Camp Dandi:—Mrs. Naidu and Sjt. Abbas Tyebji, technically broke the Salt Act at Aat, this morning. I had a talk with Mrs. Naidu this afternoon, in the course of which she humorously remarked that she had performed the ceremonial of breaking the Law. It was a token offence to record her protest against unjust law. She had done it in obedience to the demand of her leader. Explaining her own attitude she made it clear that she placed Hindu-Muslim unity above anything else, but that did not come in the way of any national programme. That might be launched from time to time. She had willingly undertaken to lead the Satyagrahis after her leader was arrested.

Convictions Of Satyagrahis At Viramgam.

—:o:—

VIRAMGAM, April 7.

Two batches of Satyagrahis were arrested near the station here for carrying contraband salt. Their leaders, Arjun Lal and Phuljinbhai were tried and sentenced while the other volunteers were discharged. Arjun Lal was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, or in default six weeks' further simple imprisonment. Phuljinbhai was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 50 fine, or in default two weeks' further imprisonment.—A. P.

SURAT FLOODED WITH CONTRABAND SALT.

—:o:—

(Through The Publicity Department, Surat District Congress Committee.)

SURAT, April 6.

From early morning on the 6th April everybody seemed to have commenced Civil Disobedience in right earnest. There were three main parties stationed at Dandi, Aat and Bhimrad. The first met with no opposition on the first day and brought nearly 1-1|2 maunds of salt. Gandhiji and party took bath in the early morning and went to bring salt. With him went thousand who had gathered—Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis. Everybody had his pockets full of salt and many openly carried it about in handkerchiefs.

At Aat the Satyagrahis were not allowed to rest. Mr. Antia, the Superintendent of Police, arrived with a party of police and asked Mr. Kikubhai who was the leader to hand over the salt. Being refused he asked the men to leave their sticks behind and bodily remove the Satyagrahis and to away the salt. This they did Still the party was left with 7 maunds which they sold in the evening.

In the afternoon Mr. Abbas Tyabji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu went to Aat, and the whole village was flooded with contraband salt —men, women and children went and brought salt to their hearts content

AT BHIMRAD.

At Bhimrad 322 men went in the early morning and collected 55 maunds of salt. Huge gunny bags were filled and every person carried a bag of 10 to 15 seers. Ramdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and leader of the party, sent a note to the Parsi Patel of Kharud who has not yet resigned that salt was prepared in his locality. In the afternoon Khan Bahadur Kothawala arrived with a party of 3 armed men and 4 others with walking sticks and arrested Ramdas and Keshavbhai. He carried away 7 maunds of salt with him and wanted the rest to hand over their bags. Promptly the 317 lay themselves flat on the ground and told Mr. Kothawala that he could only take away the salt by force else he must arrest them. After this Ramdas addressed the Satyagrahis and two Bhajans were sung. The police party then took the arrested persons to the police station and put them before Mr. Trivedi, Manlatdar and First Class Magistrate who offered bail on persopal recognisances. This refused, they were rended to police custody. The case will be heard on Tuesday. At the police station Mr. Kothawala said: "We are asked to select the best men from the dish put before us."

A huge meeting was held at night and near the platform were heaps of contraband salt. A young lady collected a pie or a pice from persons who bought salt and collected Rs. 20. A list of persons who bought salt at Surat will be published to-day

RESPONSE TO THE CALL.

The total amount presented to Gandhiji during his march through the Surat District is Rs. 21,778-7-6.

The following Patels have resigned in Olpas Taluka:—

Chichi—Dullabhai Rander.
Vanakala—Dullabhai Rander.
Total 48.

The following have resigned in Mandwi Taluka:—

Ghantoli—Moghiabhai Vestabhai.
Tarsad—Chidiabhai Uamno.
Godha—Dajidi Holio.
Moritha—Ranji Moghio.
Kakadwa—Bhangdo Dhedia.
Total 7.
Budia—Gosai Bhana in Chorasi Taluka.

Patels of 200 villages have so far resigned in Surat District.

3 more Wathias have resigned.

ONE MORE TALATI RESIGNS.

Mr. Dullabhai Vithalbhai, Talati of 5 villages in Chorasi Taluka, has resigned.

The Information Bureau of the Government is making frantic efforts to prove that Patels are not resigning. We challenge the Government to publish the names of these Patels as has been done by our Publicity Office. We have refused to accept any conditional resignations, and the resignation now received are most of them sent to us without our asking for them.

Salt is sold to-day in the city, and a large number of men and women are buying it.

A batch has proceeded to Bhimrad again under Mr. Manilal Gandhi, another son of Mahatma Gandhi, who has come over from Dandi where he was one of Gandhiji's batch.

The following have been arrested so far:—

Ramdas Gandhi.
Keshavbhai Patel.
Chimanlal Bhatt.
Makenji Desai.
Bhimbhai Vasi.

There was another camp at Karadi Matwad. About 10 maunds of salt was brought.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 7

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. April 9th to 6 a. m. April 10th 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the receipt of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons on buying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR RECISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the **Highest Quality Brandy** obtainable at the price.

This can be had from all the **Wine Dealers** in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT
to show you the new
Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents :—
NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.
Sole Agents :—
HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Churchgate Street. -- -- -- BOMBAY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
Total Assets about . „ 6,66,10,00,000

Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
Branches in all parts of the World.

Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.

This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application.
Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

WHY MERCKOZONE?

BECAUSE

MERCKOZONE is Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols). 'Merck" a product uniformly pure and stable and of the full strength indicated on the label

BECAUSE

the name has been adopted to protect you against the substitution of inferior products of doubtful strength and purity.

THEREFORE

never ask for Hydrogen Peroxide always ask for MERCKOZONE and see that you get it.

No household is complete without
MERCKOZONE
The preparation with a thousand uses.

IN PATENT BOTTLES OF 4 OZ, 10 OZ AND 20 OZ.
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
B. C.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS

Why He Resigned From The Assembly.

GOVT.'S POWER TO EXPLOIT INDIA IN BRITISH INTERESTS UNDIMINISHED.

PT. MALAVIYA'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

NEW DELHI, April 3.

Pundit Malaviya in submitting his resignation from the Legislative Assembly explained his reasons for doing so in a lengthy letter to the Viceroy. We publish below the full text of the Pundit's letter:—

"I beg herewith to tender my resignation of my membership of the Legislative Assembly. I do so with deep regret. I have been an ardent advocate of the reform and expansion of Legislative Councils in India and ever since I joined the National Congress in 1886 I served as a member of the United Provinces Provincial Legislative Council for nine years and with the exception of the period of the first Assembly I have been a member of the Assembly since 1910. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced I held with the bulk of my educated countrymen that they were inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing, and yet I urged that, while we should endeavour to secure a better constitution we should work the Reforms for what they were worth, I opposed the resolution of the last Congress for the boycott of the legislatures, and after it was passed I still asked my fellow Congressmen, under a compelling sense of duty to my country to disregard the Congress resolution and to continue to work as members of the legislatures. Several members joined the legislatures as a result of my appeal. If, therefore, I have decided to resign my seat in the Assembly Your Excellency will understand that I have not done so light-heartedly but after grave consideration.

"Ever since I came to the Reformed Assembly in 1924 along with the majority of its elected members I have repeatedly protested against the evils which are inherent in its present constitution. But defective though that constitution is it could yet yield results more favourably to this country if it were worked in the spirit in which it was framed. But the Government have refused to work it in that spirit. The experience of the last ten years has demonstrated that the Executive Government, which is not responsible to the Assembly and cannot be removed by it, can with its bloc of official and nominated members and of those whose votes it can command because of the power and patronage which it possesses, carry through almost any proposition upon which it sets its heart, and can at its will refuse to give any relief or assistance to the people however urgently it may be needed. It has also shown that notwithstanding the Reforms the power of the Government of India to exploit India in British interests is very little diminished, and that they have used it almost as freely as they used to, and in certain respects, much more freely than before the Reforms. It has shown that the Assembly, as it is constituted, is unable to protect the interests of the people when they are attacked or jeopardised by the Government.

During all these ten years both the civil and the military expenditure have continued to be oppressively high. With a comparatively small exception the high taxation which was introduced as a result of the war is still being maintained, and it has been increased this year by the imposition of 5-1/2 crores of new taxes. Though the number of Indians employed in some Departments has been increased the higher posts in the civil services of the country are still predominantly occupied by Britishers whose emoluments have been lavishly raised as a result of the Lee Commission's recommendations. Military expenditure has not been reduced even to the extent of the Inchcape Committee had recommended. And with a slight exception even the recommendations of the Skeen Committee for the training of Indians for the higher ranks of the Army have not been carried out. The Railway Board has been in existence for a quarter of a century but notwithstanding repeated representations the Government have not been able to find a single Indian to be appointed a member of the Board. And numerous offices carrying high salaries which ought to be filled by Indians are still practically the monopoly of the Europeans.

RUINOUS FINANCIAL POLICY.

"The financial administration has been ruinous to the country. Let me refer specially to only one matter—Currency and Exchange. Who can calculate the loss which the Government have inflicted upon the people of India by raising the exchange ratio first to 1s. 4d., and then to 2s., and after it had settled down at about 1s. 4d. by raising it again to 1s. 6d. To indicate the measure of that loss only in one direction, it is calculated that from 1900 to 1929 the gold resources of the country to the extent of about 140 crores of rupees have been frittered away by the Government in their effort to bolster the exchange. A large body of us elected members of the Assembly fought as strenuously as we could against the last mentioned change, but with the help of its official and nominated block and other votes, to secure which it used all its power and influence, the Government got the Assembly to register its decision to fix the ratio at 1s. 6d. by the small materially of three votes. The enormous injury that has been done to the country by this one measure is difficult to estimate. The conviction is almost universal among businessmen in India that the 1sd. ratio has had a disastrous effect on the trade, commerce and industries of the country as also on its agriculture. There is widesprtad depression in trade, the purchasing power of the people has been diminished, and unemployment has been steadily on the increase. The capacity of the people to bear taxation has been lowered, the present sad sight of the cotton industry itself is largely due to the 18d. ratio. If Government stopped adopting artificial measures to maintain it and allowed it to take its natural course it would soon come down to its proper level, and if the handicap of a 12-1/2 per cent. bounty to foreign manufacturer, which that ratio has placed upon Indian industry, were removed Indian industry would recover its ground and prosper. But Your Excellency's Government would not listen to such a suggestion

DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

"Every time I think of the loss and suffering to which my people have been exposed by this measure which the Government forced upon them I cannot but condemn the constitution which has placed the solid block of forty official and nominated members in an Assembly of 140 members at the beck and call of Government to support any measure they may decide upon. If this block did not exist the Government would not be able to force any measure through the House unless it had the support of a majority of the elected representatives of the people, and along with bulk of my fellow-members of the Assembly I have all along felt that the only remedy against the perpetration of such wrongs as I have referred above lies in the official and nominated members ceasing to have any place in the Assembly and in the members of the Government becoming responsible to the elected representatives of the people; in other words in Dominion Government being established in India. When in response to the request, which some of us made to Your Excellency, you made the announcement of October 31 last on behalf of His Majesty's Government it was widely welcomed in the country. That announcement and the speech and replies to questions which Mr. Wedgwood Benn made in connection with it raised high hopes in us that the great change which we desired was within sight.

"In the course of his speech in the House of Commons of Wedgwood Benn also said that dominion status had been in action in India for ten years. In the Delhi Manifesto in which a number of us expressed our hope of being able to offer our co-operation to the proposed Round Table Conference one of our requests was that the Government should begin so to act as to show that dominin status had come into existence. A very important occasion arose to show this when the Government of India formulated their proposals of the year for protective taxation which gave preference to British goods. His Majesty's Government recognised that the Fiscal Autonomy Convention applied to India. What that Convention is clearly stated in the Report of the Joint Select Committee and light is thrown upon it by the Crewe Committee's Report as well. Basing their opinion on the dictum of the Joint Select Committee the Indian Fiscal Commission stated:

> "We recognise that the question of imperial preference is one which can only be determined in accordance with Indian opinion, and that that the Indian view can be best ascertained by reference to the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly without whose free consent no such policy can be adopted."

"In the cablegram which Your Excellency sent to His Majesty's Government in connection with taxation proposals Your Excellency's Government adopted the same correct attitude. You said:

"We desire also to make it clear that in a matter of this kind, after frankly stating our case, we should desire to solicit the most free expression of opinion from the Legislatures with whom the final decision must rest."

A FARCICAL SITUATION.

"But when the proposals of the Government came before the Assembly the Hon'ble the Commerce Member made a statement which had the effect of stifling a free expression of the opinion of the Assembly. He said that if any substantial change was made in the proposals of Government it would withdraw the Bill. This caused both surprise and resentment. But instead of withdrawing the statement in answer to a question put to him the Hon'ble the Commerce Member specifically stated that if any of the four or five amendments of which I and my friends of the Nationalist Party had given notice were accepted by the House Government would find it impossible to proceed with the Bill.

"In response to a request which I then made in that behalf the Hon'ble the President expressed the opinion that the Government were not within their rights in taking up that attitude having regard to the terms of the Convention, and that a free vote of the House is essential in all measures under the Convention. He further said:

"In these circumstances and in the interests of the freedom of vote in this House, and in either view of the Convention it is due to the House that the Government of India should, even at this late stage, reconsider their position and tell the House that they have an open mind, and they have not finally decided, and, indeed, could not decide without reference to the Secretary of State to drop the Bill in the event of the House amending their proposals in any manner. I hope they will realise on reflection, if indeed they have already not done so, that by the extraordinary attitude they have taken up they have denied the House an opportunity to convince them by arguments and persuation, rendered the whole debate on the measure unreal and farcical and have violated the Convention."

"But even after this clear opinion of the Chair Your Excellency's Government refused to listen to reason. Your Excellency's Government declared through the Hon'ble the Leader of the House that 'They had a very open mind while examining the various amendments which had been placed before them in the course of an informal discussion, but having come to that decision they were not prepared to depart from the attitude they had adopted in the matter after the fullest consideration of the merits of the various amendments which were placed before them.'"

"Having been present at the two informal discussions I am in a position to say that several of the amendments of which notice had been given were not placed before the Government at those discussions, and even if had been that could not deprive any member of his right to try to convince the Government of the correctness of his view in the open Assembly, nor was there any justification for the Government on a matter which they had placed before the Assembly not keeping an open mind until all amendments had been discussed in the Assembly or for declaring their determination to adhere to their decision even if a majority of the House expressed a contrary opinion. By doing so the Government practically coerced the members of the Assembly to accept their decision, and invaded even the right of expressing a free opinion and recording a free vote, which have been guaranteed to them under the Constitution.

"Such an attitude on the part of the Government of India is unprecedented in the history even of the Indian Legislatures. It has given me a great shock. It has revealed to me more clearly than ever before that with the help of the official and nominated blocs the Government of India, as it is constituted, can violate the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, can abuse its power of initiating proposals for taxation, and can impose, at its sweet will and against the recorded vote of the non-official majority of the members of the Assembly, a burden upon consumers in India for the benefit of the manufacturers of another country, which cannot for a moment be justified before any impartial tribunal in the world. I have, therefore, been driven to the conclusion that I must no longer by remaining a member of the Assembly continue to lend my support to a constitution under which so atrocious a wrong can be perpetrated upon my people. It will be my earnest and prayerful endeavour to devote all my time and effort to see that this system is replaced as early as possible by a system worthy of the name of Government, and I hope for the sake of justice to the people of this great country and for your own reputation before the civilised nations of the world you and the fair minded Britishers will honestly help us soon to establish the great change which under God's Providence will restore to us the same freedom to manage our own affairs as you enjoy in your island home. In the end allow me to offer my most grateful thanks to Your Excellency for the uniform kindness and courtesy which I have always received at Your Excellency's hands. A remembrance of this kindness and courtesy deepens my regret that I should resign the membership of the Assembly while Your Excellency is presiding over the Government of India, but duty to my country, as I conceive it, compels me to do so."

OUTFITS FOR :: EUROPE ::

The Time **THERE** will be valuable.

Take your **COMPLETE** Outfit with you **WE MAKE THIS POSSIBLE** with our **EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CUTTERS.**

English Salesmen, or an Indian Salesman who has lived in London will advise you

OUR ESTIMATE WILL SUIT YOUR POCKET.

WHY NOT WRITE FOR ONE

Hoar & Co.,

The Man's Shop, **BOMBAY.**

Immediate Remedy brings instant Relief and that is why

PAINODEX
REGD.

is an household necessity. It is supreme Anodyne remedy in cases of rheumatism, headache, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica and all bodily pains. It is superior to all other similar products because it does not contain inferior drugs. Price As. 12/-

Free sample on receipt of one anna stamp. Obtainable from

Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd. Popular Pharmacy (Regd.) Madhav Agency, T. A. Wagh & Co., SAT & Co., J. Frankleen & Co., The PAINODEX MFG. Co., BOMBAY NO. 1.

CURE

The diseases of the digestive system, Indigestion constipation and various others by using.

AGNISANJIVAN

A palatable herbal preparation.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AGNISANJIVAN KARYALAYA,
BOMBAY, 2.

MAKE MORE MONEY AT YOUR HOME.

You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30, and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2,600 and 4,700. Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; training given to the buyers free, also instructions book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them.

We give guarantee.

Particulars with one anna stamp from:—
The Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation Ltd.
307-309, Hornby Road, Bombay, or M. A. Caddis and Co., Ramna, Dacca.

Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D., B.L.
World-renowned Patent

IC-MIC COOKER

With upto date improvements
Catalogue from :—29, College Street,
Price from Rs. 6-12.
P. O. Box 7803, CALCUTTA. Telegram: Icmicooker

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S

"The Dumpy Bottle"

"BLACK & WHITE" "BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR"

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamps The

Post Box No. 11435, K. C. Works, CALCUTTA

REVIVE FAITH in ASTROLOGY
Through
GANDHI ASTROLOGER

Your requirements about future solved exactly 5 questions Re. 1 each additional question As. 4. One year Life Reading with monthly details Rs. 2. One year Weekly details Rs. 10. Send copy of your Horoscope or the time of writing your letter along with your order.

"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.

Jothisha Sastri
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

INSANITY CURE.

BORN INSANITY RADICALLY CURED.

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from despaired cases Once tried never failed. Price per V.P. Rs. 3-8-0.

Dr. P. D. PRAMANIK,
P.O. BARTALA, CALCUTTA.

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind, Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

Photographers!

You may learn by your own experience or
You may profit by the experience of others
You can keep on experimenting for years or
You can use Marion's Plates right now.

But Time is Money.

Marion's Plates

provide a speed for every purpose.

Iso—Record—Record—Brilliant—
Iso S. R.—Instantaneous—Ordinary
Fine Grain Copying, etc.
Products of **A Pe M Ltd.**, Watford, Herts.

Sole Agents for India:

Martin & Harris, Ltd.

Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS to GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT — BOMBAY

18, Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DON'T FEAR?

SCORPION STINGS

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8, Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postag.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

What the People Say

MUSLIM & THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So the Maulana, or the Big Brother, is again in Bombay, after his nearly three weeks' stay in the Imperial City and his three days' visit to his native place Rampore which he was alowed to visit after sixteen long years probably because of the change of his attitude towards the national movement for Independence. But no sooner did than the Maulana get down in Bombay he has started his campaign of vilifying the saintly personality of the Mahatma whom he used to keep so fondly in his pocket but has now thrown out. This time the Maulana seems to be more definite though not better prepared—because the arguments are the same as before, i.e., fear of a Hindu Raj, etc.—In the very first signed announcement advising the Muslims not to take part in the national sruggle for freedom the Maulana declares that "he is not only not interested in the new movement of Satyagraha started by Mahatma Gandhi, but is definitely opposed to it." Those who, relying on the short news para in the "Khilafat" announcing that the Maulana who was yarning to see the Mahatma, hastened to congratulate him will now be completely dissillusioned. They should know it that not only will the Maulana not join the movement but will continue to do the unholy task of misleading and persuading others to follow his wrong lead. But we must thank the Maulana for stating so clearly on the very first day of his arrival that he was not with us and hence against us.

Yesterday again the "Khilafat" has featured the "Reactionary Fatwa" issued by the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee which also seems to be the work of confused brains like those of the Maulana. I am not going to deal with that most unpatriotic and anti-national document which shows how those who once fought under the banner of the Congress, have completely changed. It is really difficult to assign the reasons for this change but certainly they are other than those given out by these "soldiers of Allah" and "born enemies of the British Imperialism", who are now opposing the national movement for freedom. Knowing fully that it is impossible to make the Maulana see his error I shall not undertake the futile task but still I shall request him to take note of the following facts before he undertakes the futile task of misguiding the Muslims and especially the Bombay Muslims. He should note in the first plpace that the Muslims as a community are no longer against the national movement and however loud he may be in proving this nobody is going to believe him. He should know that there has been a complete change in the first place that the Muslims towards this movement since the Maulana left Bombay, in the middle of March. As a proof of this contention I would draw the Maulana's attention to the fact that while the Muslim supporters of the Congress could not hold a meeting in the Northbrooke Garden because the volunteers of the Maulana's Muslim Volunteer Corps chose to break the meeting and Muslims refused to listen to the speeches of Muslim speakers, more than one meeting could be held during the last two weeks in Madanpura, the very heart of working class Muslim population and a stronghold of the Maulana—misguided supporters, and Muslim audience listened with rapt attention not only to Muslim speakers but to several non-Muslim speakers as well. This is one thing. Secondly since the Maulana left Bombay about 75 Muslims mostly young and belonging to the different sub-sections of the community have enlisted themselves as Satyagrahi Volunteers and are prepared to offer civil resistance at the call of the Congress. If the Maulana is unaware of these facts he should go through the files of some local papers of course other than his own "Khilafat"—which is now more concerned with the scandalous marriages of small children performed in opposition of the Sarda Act—and to his great disappointment he will find in almost every batch of Bombay's Satyagrahis one or two Muslim names and a whole batch of 20 Muslims.

I think this is enough for the present. I know the Maulana instead of being convinced or thinking calmly over these things will get simply wild as it is his way to treat such matters. But inspite of all that let him at least know hat though he is again starting the anti-national campaign his efforts in this direction will prove as futile as they have proved in the recent past. The Muslims in general and especially the younger section of the community have decided to take their due share in this last fight for national freedom and they need no gratituous advice from the Maulana. Let him keep himself busy with other things and continue to "mismanage" the affair of the Khilafat Committee and not dabble in national politics which has now reached a stage where it is too difficult for men of his type who change colours every day, to continue.—Yours, etc.,

MUSLIM YOUTH.

SIR D. PETIT & THE "I.D.M."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I also, confess to have been astounded by the letters of "Audax" and "Simplex", in the "Chronicle" of the 27th and 28th of March. But I am simply paralysed by Sir Dinshaw Petit's letter in Saturday's Dak Edition of your paper. The only conclusion one arrives at after studying Sir Dinshaw's amazing disclosure, and read in conjunction with Mr. Natarajan's explanation as to the real reasons why he left the 'I.D.M.', is that, sums of money have been diverted to bolster up a "concern" in a most peculiar manner.

How "Peculiar" it all is, may be gathered from the remarks made by Sir Dinshaw. He tells us in his letter that a "Circular" was "sent round to him where in it was suggested that an amount standing to the credit of the above Fund ("Public Activities Fund") should be handed over to the 'Indian Daily Mail'."

Sir Dinshaw thought it so improbable that such a suggestion could have emanated from any responsible quarter that he, it seems, thought no more about it, after formally expressing his "disapproval". We are further told that, this amazing suggestion was actually put forward by no other than Mr. J. B. Petit, M. L. C., J.P., etc., and another. Mr. Petit is the founder of the "Indian Daily Mail." We gather from the "Legal Intelligence" columns, of the papers, and from Mr. Natarajan's interesting disclosures, that the "Mail" has for some time, been "affected" in the financial sense, and for some time past, the paper has been somewhat dyspeptic.

It may be that, additional sums were sorely needed, to bolster up the falling fortunes of this "Liberal" Institution, in order to further the cause of "Liberalism" in the City, and the country generally. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroz Setlna, Mr. H. P. Mody and all the other "Leaders" of the "Moderate Party" are unceasing in their efforts to convince us of the urgent need to "Indianize" every Institution in the land. It seems to me pertinent to ask:—How far have they succeeded in completely Indianizing the "Mail"—since Mr. Natarajan's departure?

Mr. J. B Petit told "Scrutator" the other day that,—"if Mr. Natarajan wants a row he can have it"—or words to that effect. Now, nobody wants a "row", but it seems to me that Mr. Petit owes a proper explanation to all the "subscribers" to this "Fund" to which Sir Dinshaw refers in his letter, and also to the public generally. Despite Sir Dinshaw's expressed words of "disapproval", Mr. J. B. Petit arranged for the transfer from the Imperial Bank of a large sum of money because the money was payable by the Bank to any two of the account-holders, to the "Indian Daily Mail", in accordance with the strange suggestion contained in the "Circular." The question that is asked "all round" is this:—"Must Bombay Liberalism be supported in this peculiar way?"

Sir Dinshaw Petit, as a man of honour, has felt compelled to resign his membership of the "Committee", of this "B. P. A." Fund. Mr. Natarajan resigned it seems for similar reasons. What have Bombay "Liberals" to say with regard to all this?

If funds have to be raised to do propaganda work on behalf of the "Liberal" Party, and for the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred as a consequence of acquiring the services of a non-Indian Editor then surely this sum could have been raised in some other way, or once we to conclude that in the opinion of "Liberals" themselves, Indian 'Liberalism" is not worth it? Mr. "Scrutator" might perhaps tell us what he has heard about it—on "the Apollo Bunder."—Yours, etc.,

SPECTATOR.

April 5.

SPINNING WHEEL AND CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The boycott of foreign cloth must be made absolutely complete, just as the Turks and the Persians have done with the willing help of their women-folk. For such boycott to be complete, India must be able at this moment to provide indigenous cloth worth Rs. 60 crores per annum to satisfy its own need. India has, fortunately, two sources for such supply, viz., (1) Indian mills and (2) village charkhas. At present some of the Indian mills have ceased to work, and the remaining ones have considerably reduced their output. But even if all these mills were considerably to increase their production, they will yet fall too short of the requirements of our country. It is only when an addition of new mills is made to the existing ones at an enormously heavy outlay (an absolute impossibility in these days), will Indian mills by themselves meet India's cloth requirements, and that too not to-day but some years hence. The second source, namely, the Charkha, is fortunately on a different footing. It is a miniature hand-spinning mill, easy of being installed in any place at a ridiculously low cost and still lower for its upkeep, capable of easy and indefinite extension, not requiring any skilled labour to handle, an efficient substitute for mills to enable us to tide over the present difficult position till India is riddled with machine-moved mills—a very remote possibility. The low output of an individual Charkha is more than compensated for by the enormously large number of hands that are available in India to work the same. The newly-invented Bardoli Charkha enables one to draw out nearly 200 yards of strong yarn in one hour very easily. One individual, it is found, can thus produce in one year sufficient yarn to produce cloth worth Rs. 15 at the lowest estimation. Four crores of Indian people can thus make this boycott complete without resort to machinery. Mills will certainly help to reduce this number in proportion to their number. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that strenuous attempts be made to increase the number of spinners. This must be done at once without a moment's delay as it is reported that owing to heavy demand the present stock of available Khaddar is likely to run short very soon, and also as the trained original organizers in this field having all left for the front are not to be available for this work for some months more. I, therefore, request most earnestly all Congress Committees throughout India and Burma forthwith to appoint special sub-committees to concentrate all their energy and organizing power on this issue Charkhas should be made easily procurable throughout the country, together with their accessories at as low a price as possible, and several centres started where instructions could be given and difficulties attended to without the least annoyance or inconvenience to the spinners. I strongly appeal to all well-wishers of India to take to spinning without any further delay. I cannot conclude this letter, dear Editor, without appealing to you specially to use your powerful voice in this behalf, and not to down your pen till spinning is made almost universable in our country.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. K.

Thakurdwar, April 7.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7-0 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.
11-30 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
12-0 noon. Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.
7-0 p.m. A South Indian Concert: Jalpesan, Vocal Music.
7-40 p.m. Thangavelu Pillai, Harmonium Solo.
8-0 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.
9-30 p.m. Music and Recitations: Mrs. V. Noble (Recitations) and the Station Ensemble. Ensemble: Overture "Peter Schmoll," Weber. Selection from the Opera "Mignon" Thomas. Mrs. V. Noble: (a) The Soldier, (b) To The Dead, (c) A Song, Rupert Brooke. Ensemble:—Canzona "Del Violino," Schebek. Valse Berceuse "Ninna Nanna" de Micheli. Spite "From the Country Side" Eric Coates. 1. In the Meadows. 2. Among the Poppies. 3. At the Fair. Mrs. V. Noble: "A Royal Princess" Christina Rossetti. Ensemble: Ballet Suite "Le Lac Des Cygnes," Tschaikowsky. 1. Scene. 2. Danse des Gygnes. 3. Danse Hongroise.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on BEST TERMS

by the UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM NAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY,
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

"ARGO"

Is a highly refined **100%** pure vegetable cooking **OIL**, untouched by hand throughout its manufacture.

ARGO OIL, fried foods in cooking do not absorb oil; and when ready to serve, are **ALWAYS EASILY** digested.

Can be had from all leading grocers at the following prices:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
37	lbs. tins.	17	0	0	per tin
9¼	" "	5	2	0	" "
4⅝	" "	2	12	0	" "
2	" "	1	5	0	" "
1	" "	0	12	0	" "

Distributors:—
CORN PRODUCTS CO.,
Central Bank Bldg. Bruce Street,
BOMBAY.

DIVINE TREATMENT OF **HERNIA** Wonderful Cure without Operation.

Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cured within a very short time. Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.

Dr. H. C. ROY, Divine Treatment Hall, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta

WANTED AGENTS
FOR
THE MAHARAJA AGRASEN & Co.,

Rubber Stamp Manufacturers and General Engravers Die Sinkers, Cooper Plate Printers, Stereo and Electro Block Makers, etc.

"AGRE WADA,"
308, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING

Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.

The Best in the Papers

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly	2	2	2	8

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	Mofussil Rs.
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY
TWO ANNAS.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

FREE! FREE!!
The interesting and useful Book
VAIDYA VIDYA
sent gratis and post free.
Apply:—
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

FORETELLING MACHINE PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1897, and is shaped like a heart. In the centre is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full Spiritual and Mesmeric powers. Two persons lay their hands upon, it, one of them asks a question and the wheels move and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Businessmen, students, litigants, seekers of fortune and lovers have found in Planchette a Secret of Success.

Price Rs. 2-12. Postage Extra.
SANJIWANI (C) BOOK DEPOT.,
FEROZEPUR CITY, (Punjab.)

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office.—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised .Rs. 6,00,00 000
Paid Up .Rs. 71,21,0o5
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32 571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929.
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

CATARACT.
Before undergoing an operation, taste the marvellous efficacy of the treatment. Guaranteed cure without knife. Ask for the full particulars. S. SHERMAN Baliabhanga (Faridpur), Bengal.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS
1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw
Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from
H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and SanitaryEngineers
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SHAW FRIEND & CO'S
NIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, DHOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
As. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P. O. JHAJHA, E. I. R.
DIST. MONGHYR.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Short Covering In Old Crop.

BEARS SELLING NEW CROP.

Bombay, April 8.

Apparently New York Cotton futures market shows signs of weakness on continued selling pressure particularly in New Crop options, the underlying strength in near months owing to the existence of short interest which is being covered everyday. However sharp upturns are attracting profit-taking sales but cotton prices refuse to change the present level. The technical situation has weakened somewhat and while in the absence of any adverse crop factor quiet markets are likely, we prefer constructive position as now there is fairly large short interest in New Crop Months Cooperative Associations have hedged their stocks with sales of New Crop months and we feel certain that higher prices in the long run must prevail and adjust the situation. The New York Cotton futures market yesterday closed at a rise of 7 points for near months and 15 points lower for distant deliveries. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 16.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 16.15c.

Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a rise of 4 to 1 points. There was small turnover of business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range closed at rise of 2 points to a decline of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 8.81 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 point and Egyptian futures closed 13 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York, April 5.
May Highest 16.53 plus 15 lowest 16.30—08
July Highest y6.56 (11-19 a.m.), lowest 16.33 (10.07 a.m.)
New York, April 7.
May Highest 16.77 plus 27 lowest 16.49 —01
July Highest 16.72 (10-35 a.m.) lowest 16.39 (2-43 p.m.)

"Garside cables, consumption of Indian cotton oy the World during the last half season is 3,170,000 bales as against 2 685,000 bales same period last year."

"Sales of cloth by U. S. A. mills is about equal to production in the aggregate during the past month. Mill margin on Standard Cloth U. S. A. much narrower than month ago."

Norden: 4-4-30: "Old crop months continue dominate situation, no indications tightness relieved. Bearish statistics and indifferent spot demand ignored."

Hemelryk: 5-4-30: "Spinners takings so far this season are 10,992,000. New York cables: Weather more favourable goods quiet but spot firms buying near months."

7-4-30: "Large straddle selling here against purchases American liquidation."

Reuter: "Market was nervous and irregular unsettling factors being spot houses buying and liquidation."

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

The advance, together with increased near month premiums, appeared to attract a little more cotton around 16.50 Cents for May while the demand slackened, as if scattering short interest had been pretty well covered. Offerings however, were absorbed on moderate reactions.

Recent weather conditions have been less favourable for the new crop, delaying preparation and germination, and some seed has been lost owing to low temperatures in the South-west. Preparations are considered to be well up to normal however, and the delays during March are not generally considered to have been of much importance.

Nothing more convincing has developed regarding acreage prospects. Reports from the cotton goods markets have been rather more encouraging, but have not had much effect on sentiment.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from New York:

"Cotton situation unchanged with practically assurance Association will demand delivery. Look for continued widening between near and distant months with general trend all options upward."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York' Apr. 7.
May	16 57+07
July	16.47—56
October	15 61—.15
December	15 73—.12
January	15.80—.15
Middling Spot	16 75+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York' Apr. 7.
May	16.19—
July	16 23—.02
Middling Spot	16.15—.09

NEW YORK.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	16.66
July	16.63
October	15.84
New York. 11.45 a.m.—	
May	16.68
July	16.65
October	15.82

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON SATISTICS.
New York' Apr. 7.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 11,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Apr. 7. Opening	Closing.
April		8.41+03
May	8.42	8.43+02
June		8 43+02
July	8.44	8.45+02
August		8.42+01
September		8.39—
October	8.35	8.36—.01
November		8.36—.01
December		8 37—.01
January		8.39—.01
February		8.41—.01
March	8.45	8.44—.01
April		8.43—.04
Middling Spot		8.81+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Apr. 7.
Sales at Liverpool 5,900 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 10 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Apr. 7.
Scinde, Fully Good	5.00+05
Scinde, Fine	5.25+05
Scinde, Superfine	5.50+05
Bengal, Good	4.75+05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.00+05
Bengal, Fine	5.25+05
Oomra, Good	5.30+05
Oomra, Fully Good	5.60+05
Oomra, Fine	5.90+05
Broach, Fully Good	6.30+05
Broach, Fine	6.55+05
Broach, Superfine	6.80+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Apr. 7.
May	13.43+13
July	13.45+13
November	13.40+15
December	13 44+10
January	13.50+15
March	13.67+17
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.15+10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Apr. 7.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £19
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £117 1/2
National Bank £45 1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £90 1/4
Conversion Loan £78 3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 3/4
Rupee 3 1/2 p.c. £48 1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £54
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £64
Consols £56
War Loan 5 p.c. £103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94 3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Apr. 7.
Demand Bills 486.25

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.
London, Apr. 7.
Rozario Santa per 63 1 2 lb. Cargoes 41/ April Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 40/3 April Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 40/6 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels 42/6 May-June nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Apr. 7.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta April-May, per cwt. 10
July-Sept. per cwt. 10/4 1/2
Oct-Dec. per cwt. 10/6
C & F Bombay.—
Apl-May per cwt. 10/1
C & F Karachi.—
Apl-May, per cwt. 10/1

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, April 7.
May close at s 8/3 1/2d up 2 1/4d
July close at s 8/5 1/2d up 2 1/2d
October close at s 8/8 1/2d up 2 5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET
May per bushel dol 1.14 7/8—7/8.
July per bushel dol. 1.16 —1
September per bushel dol. 1.18 3/4 —3/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS
June 20.60 up 15
July 20.80 up 15

WHEAT CABLE
"Quieter market on account of forecast rains. Entirely weather market."

LINSEED CABLE (From London).
"Higher Indian prices influenced Argentine offers. Linseed statistical strength offsetting over-production of other seeds and oils. Cheapness of grain affecting oil cakes. Think prices high enough."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from New York:—
No rains to-day. Not serious yet if we get general rains next 10 days, but trade nervous.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Apr. 7.
Cottonseed. Bombay, ton £8/16/8 Apl-May Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay ton £15/15/0 Apl-May Buyers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £16/7/6 Apl-May Sellers.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 8.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos May Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 60 days' 13[illegible]
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 130 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 1/2 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/8 8th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 7th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.880 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.10 1/2 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.20 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 4th inst. £4-4-11. 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 4th inst; 19 3/8 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 4th inst. 19 5/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 42 1/2 4th inst; 42 1/2 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 9/16 per cent. 4th inst.; 2 9/16 per cent. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5/8 per cent. 4th inst. 2 11/16 per cent. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos 3½ per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Apr. 7.
Silver:—Market is very quiet.
Spot 19 3/8
Forward 19 5/16
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4/4/11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Apr. 7.
Interest Day to Day Loans 2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 2 11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4 1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Apr. 7.
T. T. London on Berlin 20.37 7/8
T. T. London on Amsterdam 12.11 1/8
T. T. London on Brussels 34.86
T. T. London on Madrid 38.92
T. T. London on Milan 92.79
T. T. London on Berne 25.11
T. T. London on Paris 124.19
T. T. London on Prague 164.27

LINSEED.
London, Apr. 7.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
£19/12/6 Apl-May Sellers.
£19/12/6 May-June Sellers.
London, Apr. 7.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton £18/5/0 Apl-May Hull. Nominal
Linseed, Bombay, ton £20/10/0 Apl-May sellers.

LONDON METALS.
London, Apr. 7.
Copper Braziers, £92 1/2
Yellow Metal, £67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £16 3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £11 7/8
Tin, English Ingots £163 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, April 8.
Three months Discounts 2 9/16 per cent.
Six months Discounts 2 11/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 3-1/2 per cent.
One month 4-3/4 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate—6 per cent.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Apr. 7.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 9.7/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, April 8.
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/1.
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/3
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/7
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent War Bonds due 1930 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax Free) Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax Free) Rs. 102/4
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free) Rs. 105/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/12
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8

FORWARD RATES
15th April settlement.
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-7-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-12-0
Tone of Market.—Easy.

INDIA IN "REVOLUTION."

(Continued from page 6.)

has not deviated a hair's breadth from the policy of the Tory Government so far as India is concerned. It is an old saying in our country that when War comes we are neither Democrats nor Republicans, but we are all Americans. In England when India comes along all the Englishmen are Imperialists. No English Government which does justice to India can live. And Ramsay Macdonald wants his Government to live. It seems to me the blackest tragedy of the world to-day, this failure of the English Labour Party. India is a colossal failure that stands to the discredit of the Labour Government. It has also failed in the treatment of the Naval Disarmament Conference. I am an admirer of the Socialist principle for which that Party stands, but I have to confess that all our hopes centered in that Party have been defeated.

They are now waiting for the Report of the Simon Commission to be out. As if the Report of the Simon Commission means anything more in India than the dropping of a raindrop on the surface of the Indian Ocean. India has meanwhile drifted away from the British Empire and the talks of the Round Table Conference are too late. Gandhi has presented his terms of taking part in that Conference which no British Government can accept and live for a single hour. And so the Round Table Conference is impossible.

NO STOPPING FOR MARCH TO FREEDOM.

There are a few old type, half-blooded Indians who might go and sit on it, but the large bulk of the people of India under the leadership of Gandhi are going to keep away from it until their terms are accepted. They have declared Independence as their objective and that Declaration reminds me of the days when our farmers in Lexington Green (6 miles from Boston) fired their first shot upon the British troops. It was five years after the day when American Independence was declared, that an organised Government came into being. And it was eight years after that day that the last of the British troops finally left the American shores. It will be twice or thrice five years or thrice eight years or it may be even more before the last British trooper may leave India. It is the movement of a larger body It is bound to be slower but when it starts moving nothing can stop it.

THE CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The temple entry Satyagraha and other kindred agitations of the so-called "untouchable classes" all over the country are bringing the "depressed" classes problem more and more into prominence every day. Enlightened people have condemned this system as a blot on Hindu society and they urge that it should be removed as soon as possible. Hindus as is well-known are a very conservative community and age-old traditions have made them a slow-moving people. But it must be remembered that this problem can brook no further delay. The vast mass of the "depressed" classes are gaining consciousness that they are deliberately kept down by the higher castes and that nothing short of a terrible revolution should be wrought to effect a change for the better.

The disabilities to which the "untouchables" are subject are too numerous to be recounted here. Their segregation from the other Hindu castes is as complete as can be imagined. They cannot draw water from public wells. They cannot approach public temples and take "darshan" of the God's image inside even from a distance. They cannot use any public places with any pretence to equality with their fellow Hindus. They must make their abodes outside the town. Nay, even their touch is a pollution and they cannot even dare to stand in the shadow of a Brahmin. Indeed a Sudra is worse than an abandoned dog. The plebeians of Rome were far better. Their disabilities were not so many. But the Indian pariah brooks no comparison with his ancient counterpart.

The origin of these "untouchable is a matter of history. He was the outcome of the racial pride of the first Aryan invaders He is as old as the Vedas themselves. The famous "Purushsukta" makes him spring from the feet of the Almighty. He is to be found in the "Upanishad" period Epic period and the period of the Smritis. His lot has all along been the same. He had never had any redeeming feature in his life. He could never recite the Vedas with impunity. He could not presume to follow any avocation which was preserved as a privilege of only the highe castes. In 'Ramayan' One will find death penalty inflicted on a "Sudra" devotee for practising penance. 'Mahabharat' says that a Brahmin's son from a Sudra woman is more degraded than a corpse, and the great sage Manu says that the Kingdom where Sudras are numerous is bound to perish soon. Such was the detestation in which the Sudra classes have all along been held by the higher Hindu society, and this abhorence is being transmitted generation after generation in full force. No betterment has been effected in their condition at any time in the history of India. In the long ladder of the castes, he occupies the last and the lowest rung. In the process of division of labour he was assigned the servile occupation of serving the superior castes. Suffice it to say that they were regarded as the refuse of the Hindu society. Add to this the wily trickeries of the priest-craft constantly active to keep its supremacy in tact.

In spite of the occasional revolts launched against the rigid caste system as a whole it has tenaciously held its ground without losing an inch. Buddhism revolted against it; Lingayatism revolted against it; and in later times Arya Samajists, Brahmos, Prarthana Samajists and Satya Shodhak Samajists and many others have one and all had as their object the idea of overthrowing the caste system. But curiously enough the result has been that these protestant faiths and religions have themselves ended in becoming separate castes as rigid as those which they sought to replace.

In this respect the mentality of the Hindus is peculiarly conservative. Their love for the "spoken word" of God viz., the Shastras moulded with self-love and false sense of superiority has accentuated the sharp divisions of castes. Orthodoxy is a great obstacle in the way of reform. The voice of Reason is drowned in the din of the sanctimonious clamour of the priest. The divine right of birth cannot easily give place to the rational right of human equality.

The Hindu caste system and the modern notion of equality of opportunity to all are contradictory terms. The one is based on the notion of right of birth whereas the other is based on moral and intellectual competency. There is bound to be a struggle between the two, as the light of Reason shines more and more. Reasons and humanitarian impulse are the only panacea for the emancipation of the "depressed" classes Appeal to Shastra cannot save them.

Modern civilisation and western ideas have wrought immeasurable influence on Hindu society. The tendency to level up is the essence of that civilisation. The great world forces are at work even in India. India must assimilate these great ideas without a murmur or else she must perish once for all from the surface of this globe.

The age-long traditions have hardened the untouchables in their lot. But light is coming to them from various sources. They also feel that they ought to be more grateful to the foreigners than to their so-called fellow-brothers. Why indeed, should they not be—when we deny them even the smallest of mercies?

We raise a clamourous protest when the British Dominions seek to segregate our countrymen in their lands. But is it not a fit retribution to us for the treatment we give to the untouchables in our own country?

The panacea is to be found only in Reason and instincts of humanity. The ancient privileges are no longer tenable. Formation of public opinion on rational lines is the first *sine qua non*. Practice according to precept is the next. It is, however, a sad irony that so little effort is made in this direction by the enlightened classes of India Indeed it will be a great day when the Sudras and Chandalas gain their emancipation, and India's will be the great honour which she had never had since her Aryan Conquest.—Yours, etc.

M. S. SIRDAR.
—Sholapur, April 6.

360 per cent DIVIDEND
Possible in Tea Shares only
Patiya Tea COMPANY, LTD.
Plantation crop bearing .. 200 acres
Plantation new 200 acres
Plants ready for ... ... 30 acres
4% interest on fully paid shares out of profits.
WANTED AGENTS
On Liberal Commission
4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

NO HOPE —?
Then Consult at once
Dr. N. V. Kulkarni
The Only Herb Specialist in Bombay, who
GUARANTEES
To cure all kinds of Stubborn, Chronic Diseases by Herbal Treatment only.
Consumption, Phthisis, Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Syphillis, Gonorrhoea, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Leucoderma, Hysteria, Leucorrhoea, Rickets, Convulsion, Liver Complaint, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc. Internal and External Diseases of Men, Women and Children cured by
HERB MEDICINES ONLY
Empire Bldg., Hornby Rd, Fort
TIME:—Daily 3 to 6-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Except Sundays.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
(Established 1871.)
Last BONUSES declared at Rs. 18/- and Rs. 15/- in whole Life and Endowment Policies.
Run on purely Democratic principle.
Assurances effected at LOWEST possible rates.
All PROFITS divisible Amongst Members only.
Has stood the Test of 58 years
Further particulars from:
THE SECRETARY.
278, Hornby Road, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

Motorists' Eye Protectors
SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Baliwalla & Hoare
BOMBAY.
278, Hornby Road. | 361, Kalbadevi Road. | Chowpatty Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.

"WE MUST BE PREPARED FOR IMPRISONMENT."

Bombay Merchants' Resolution.

CROWDED MEETING AT BULLION EXCHANGE.

A crowded public meeting of the merchants of Bombay was held in the Bullion Exchange Hall on Tuesday at 2-30 p.m. S.T. when Mr Motilal of Messrs. Chimanram Motilal took the chair. The spacious hall was packed to overflowing and scenes of great enthusiasm characterised the proceedings Prominent among those present were Seth Rameshwardas Birla, Seth Narayanlal Bansilal, Messrs. Ramchandra Baid Laxmandas Dagha, Madanlal Jalal Begraj Gupta and others.

Seth Narayanlal Bansilal moved the principal resolution congratulating Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sardar K F Nariman on their arrest and said that the fight that Mahatma Gandhi had just inaugurated was a national fight. It required help of every kind and from all quarters. Firstly, he said, those who could not immediately court imprisonment should contribute their mite by helping the families of the imprisoned Satyagrahis. Another way was to take a vow to scrupulously boycott all foreign cloth.

Mr. Begraj Gupta seconding the resolution said? "It is a battle for freedom. As patriotic Indians it is our duty to help the fight. For years we had been groping in the dark, but the Mahatma has shown us a way which is pure and unexceptionable." Proceeding Mr. Gupta emphasized that the attitude of Government on the Tariff Bill showed that they (Government) would do nothing to help Indian industries by which the interests of Britain might be affected.

TIME FOR ACTION.

Mr. Ramkrishna Dalmia said that it was the time for action and not for brave words. Monetary or such other help alone would not do. They must be prepared for imprisonment and worse. Mr. Dalmia vehemently criticised the treachenous attitude of the Marwadi Association of Calcutta." He added that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj had by his example raised the business community in the estimation of the whole country. The only religion for Indians at present, he said, was to help Mahatma Gandhi in the righteous movement.

CHALLENGE TO MARWARIS.

Mr. Madanlal Jalan said that Government had thrown down a challenge to Indians. By snatching Jamnalalji from their midst they had specially challenged the Marwadis. Let nobody imagine that Indians could attend real prosperity in business by siding with Government. Commerce and politics were inseparable for their economic progress Swaraj has essential. Mr. Jalan appealed to the audience to enlist as Satyagrahis. He announced his own name for enlistment in the Satyagraha army. In response to his appeal eight persons enlisted themselves as volunteers on the spot.

Mr. Umishankar Dikshit said that the large and representative gathering of influential merchants on such an occasion was the matter of great significance. It showed a power of Mahatma and the strength of the national cause. It proved that the whole country was at the back of the Mahatma. The fact that thousands of merchants, men who had a stake in the land, should so unreservedly identify themselves with the movement must give Government food for serious thought. That the country should supply an unending stream of volunteers was absolutely necessary, but that the whole country should actively sympathise help and encourage the non-violent soldiers in all possible ways was, if possible, even more necessary and welcome.

An appeal was made to the audience for discarding foreign clothes and the response proved immediate. Foreign caps began to rain from all sites which were collected and a bonfire was held after the termination of the meeting. After a cordial vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated amidst wild scenes of enthusiasm and continued and deafening cries of Mahatma Gandhiki Jai, Bande Mataram, etc.

The following gentlement gave their names for enlistment in the Satyagrabha army:

1 Sjt. Madanlalji Jalan.
2 ,, Shriniwasji.
3 ,, Sawalram Brahman.
4 ,, Devshankerji.
5 ,, Ramgopal Doot.
6 ,, Dau Lalji.
7 ,, Ramsaran Tarwalla.
8 ,, Sawalram Saraf.

It was arranged that Mr. Madanlal should take all the volunteers to the Congress office and get their names registered the next day.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

—:o:—

Powerful Movement In Bombay

It is understood that several prominent members of the Stock Exchange hailing from Gujarat and Cutch have decided to participate in the boycott of British goods, the movement for which is getting increasing support in Bombay.

A special meeting of the members of the Stock Exchange has been convened on Saturday formally to inaugurate the movement.

The collection of a "National Fund" to be spent in the boycott campaign is also under contemplation.

SATYAGRAHA AT RAE BAREILY.

—:o:—

Pandit Motilal's Visit.

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has gone to Rae Bareilly in connection with the salt tax campaign there and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Raja Rau, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, have gone to Handia for the same purpose.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued an appeal to the country to manufacture and sell salt.—A. P.

BOMBAY BAN TELLS.

—:o:—

Lancashire Badly Shaken

LONDN, April 7.

Recent developments in India have disturbed the cotton industry. The Bombay piecegoods' merchants ban on sales of foreign cloth has shaken Lanchashire although the result is still doubtful as inquiries, and indeed offers, are still being cabled, while Lancashire is encouraged to see that other Indian markets have not yet followed Bombay. Meanwhile, a serious stoppage is threatened.

The Employers' Associations will meet representatives of the weavers' amalgamation at Manchester to-day to consider primarily the dispute at Birnley where the operatives, after the agreed experimental period, have voted overwhelmingly against the employers' adoption of a system of placing eight looms instead of four in charge of one weaver.

Salt Satyagraha In Pardi

(From A Correspondent.)

PARDI, April 7.

Sunday passed in great stir and activity. Bands of youths passed through the town singing the famous songs "Bapuno Sangh" "Kadi Nathi Harvoo," "We will never give in") etc. There were two meetings in the day. One began with inspecting the sea sites from the Peshwa Fort and the other at night under moonlight near the pond.

Monday morning was the day for breaking the Salt Law. Dandi salt was freely distributed in very small quantity which was either eaten or reserved as a sacred thing on the holy Ramanavami Day. Congress Members were enlisted and in only two day's enlisting the total reaches 90 from the whole Taluka.

Resignations from Police Patels are also being arranged.

LABOUR'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Adjournment Motion In The Commons.

NAVAL TALKS AND ... LEAGUE COVENANT.

LONDON April 7.

Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson after much questioning of Mr. Henderson on the subject of the Naval Conference obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House of the Commons to debate a "matter of urgent public importance, namely the imminence of an agreement between His Majesty's Government and another Foreign Power as regards the interpretation of Article Sixteen of the League Covenant without consulting the Council of the League or the House of Commons."

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

After Mr. Locker-Lampson had moved the adjournment of the House Premier MacDonald made a statement. He said Mr. Locker-Lampson had put the question whether if any reinterpretation of Article Sixteen of the Covenant involving fresh commitments had been made. He would consult the other members of the Council of the League and give the Commons an opportunity of considering the matter before any agreement involving such interpretation was entered into. Mr. MacDonald added that he was perfectly certain that nobody would object more strongly than Sir Austen Chmaberlain if he gave such a pledge which would mean it would be quite impossible for any Government to exchange views or express its views with regard to the meaning of the Article which Mr. Locker-Lampson knew perfectly well was somewhat vague.

CAN'T TAKE THE PLEDGE.

Mr. MacDonald said that the pledge would mean that France and Britain or Germany and Britain could not even exchange views with regard to the meaning of Article without first consulting the Council of the League. He could not take that pledge, (Ministerial cheers) nor had the Right Honourable gentleman opposite ever taken that pledge or acted on it. Present discussions of Article Sixteen only amounted to one conference power asking another "what meaning do we individually attach to Article Sixteen?" This was not the case at Locarno where Germany's request for assurance with regard to its obligations if it joined the league, involved the new interpretation which could only be made by the Coincil of the League. All that Government could do was to say that having ascertained, as far as it was humanly possible, the opinion of the country and the Commons, negotiations on these subjects would be continued with that opinion always in mind. That was what Government had been trying to do in the past and was trying for two-and-half months. He concluded by declaring that if the leaders of other parties would consult him whenever they thought information with regard to the Conference was required he would be glad to discuss with them the advisability of making a statement.

Sir Samuel Hoare in the absence of Mr. Baldwin and Lloyd George approved of Mr. MacDonald's suggestion of meeting of three leaders.

Locker-Lampson withdrew the motion.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHI VOLUNTEERS.

How To Conduct Themselves When Arrested.

JAWAHARLAL'S ORDERS.

(Through the Publicity Bureau Maharashtra Congress Committee.)

At its meeting held on Tuesday the Maharashtra Congress Committee decided to issue the following instructions to the volunteers as directed by Pandit Jawahalal, President of the Congress:—

I If volunteers are arrested for civil disobedience it is dear that there can be no question of offering defence the volunteers should take no part whatever in the proceedings of the Court. They should simply inform the Court that they propose to take no part in the proceedings. It is desirable that they do not give even their names or addresses and there is no reason why they should help the police in any way in getting at this information. The volunteer who are arrested should take up a dignified attitude in Court. They should not brag or boast or be deant but they should stand on their dignity and give no information to the police.

II In the event of any of our workers being arrested for sedition it is also clear we cannot engage any defence. Our creed at present is sedition and there can be no denied of this. If however any false statements are attributed to us those statements should be denied or corrected otherwise there should no participation in the trial.

III In case a totally false non-political case is brought against our workers for instance a false case of dacity and the like then it is open to the person concerned to defend himself.

UNDAUNTED BY MR. NARIMAN'S ... ARREST.

B. P. C. C. AUTHORITIES CARRY OUT TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

100 Volunteers To Break Salt Law To-day.

The arrest of their chief Sjt. K. F. Nariman did not deter the B. P. C. C. authorities in carrying out the programme chalked out for Tuesday.

At sunrise a batch of 50 volunteers led by Mr. Gharpure, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. marched to the Chowpaty Seashore and fetched salt water.

A large crowd turned up at the Congress House early in the morning to follow the Satyagrahis in a procession to the Chowpatty sands.

The people were, however, requested to disperse and observe hartal that day.

The volunteers marched quickly to the sea face where the crowd had preceded them by another route. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan were at the head of the procession.

Each volunteer carried a "lota" in his hands which they filled with salt water. After this there was an impressive flag salutation ceremony and the national anthem "Vande Mataram" was sung in a chorus.

The volunteers marched back to the Congress House where the salt water was heated on "segris" and contraband salt manufactured.

A few sergeants were watching the proceedings of the Satyagrahis at Chowpatty from a taxi at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge and Chowpatty Road.

The police did not interfer with the Satyagrahis.

100 Volunteers To Defy Salt Laws To-day In City

—:o:—

(Through B.P.C.C. Satyagraha Sub-Committee.)

One hundred volunteers will start from the Congress House at 6 30 a.m. to-day (Wednesday) and take water from the sea near Churni Road and other places to the Congress House where they shall manufacture illicit salt. There shall be no public procession.

PROF. RABADE SUCCEEDS MASHRUWALA.

—:o:—

Mr. Rajah To Lead Batch Of Five To Sell Salt.

VILLE PARLE, April 8.

The Maharashtra Satyagraha Mahamandal 'War Council' met late last night and selected Professor Rabade, as leader of the first batch of Satyagrahis in the place of Mr. Masuruwala who was arrested with Jamnalalji yesterday.

It also decided to send a batch of five people with Mr. H. D. Rajah at their head to sell contraband salt in town. A batch of ten was also decided upon to be sent along with the first batch of volunteers to help them.

PROF. RABADE LEADS FIRST BATCH.

Punctual to the appointed time the first batch of Satyagrahis under the leadership of Professor Rabade left Satyagraha camp this morning. Even though time was early a large number of spectators were present. The volunteers and their leader wore calm and serene faces. With steady steps they marched on.

A survey of the Ashram this morning reveals the iron discipline and unity of purpose prevailing within the Ashram. The salt pans, (twelve in number) were destroyed by the police yesterday evening.—Free Press.

SALT LAW SATYAGRAHA IN SUBURBS.

—:o:—

Rajah Convicted For Selling Contraband Stuff.

(Through the Publicity Bureau, Maharashtra C. D. Committee.)

As usual a batch of fifteen Satyagraha volunteers led by Acharya Rabade broke the salt law. The salt pans and ovens destroyed by the police have been reconstructed and salt was manufactured from the water brought by the volunteers.

H. D. RAJAH CONVICTED.

A batch of volunteers led by H. D. Rajah went out to sell contraband salt. Rajah who was selling salt in front of the Court compound was arrested tried and convicted to six months riogrous imprisonment.

NATURAL SALT COLLECTED.

B. V. Mamdar and others who were arrested at Bhynder for picking natural salt but let off till the 24th inst. again went out and collected salt from natural deposits.

APPEAL TO THANA PUBLIC

—:o:—

Join "Army" In Hundreds.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of an appeal to the public of the Thana District states:—

Ten years ago during the Non-Co-operation movement our district was second to none in India in point of membership of the Congress and in carrying out the other parts of the Non-Co-operation programme. It will be remembered that we had compelled the then Collector of Thana, Mr. Campbell to withdraw his anti-picketting order by organising Civil Disobedience to that order. This is the record of our District and we are bound not only to live up to it but even to surpass it. We shall commence with 150 volunteers but we shall be satisfied with nothing less than 500 volunteers. Our District offers the best material for Civil Disobedience. In addition to the Salt Tax we have innumberable forest grievances which call for redress and there is the pernicious liquor traffic from which in one taluka at least Government derives more revenue than from land. We have therefore many alternatives as soon as the salt campaign has been successfully terminated.

In the name of national self-respect and in the name of the liberty of this country I earnestly request you to pour out hundreds of volunteers to participate in the Civil Disobedience campaign at Arnala next week.

MR. KELKAR RESIGNS FROM ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

POONA, April 8.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has sent in to-day his resignation of his membership of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET MAY.

New York, April 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	16.57
To-day's Opening Rate	16.55
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	16.44
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	8.43
To-day's Opening Rate	8.37
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	8.31
Difference	—.12

Broach Expectations Rs. 277-0-0

MAMMOTH MEETING ON CHOWPATTY SANDS.

A view of the huge public meeting at Chowpatty to congratulate Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and others arrested.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.